The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,177—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1881.

SHIPPING.

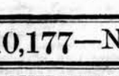
HALL LINE STEAMERS.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS first-class are now issued at reduced fares available for six months.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA, 2,022 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 19th October, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on TUESDAY, 18th October, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on FRIDAY, 21st October, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on THURSDAY, 20th October, 1881.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th October, 1881.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 8th and 9th of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 360	„ 240	„ 90
Port Said	„ 360	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE, as the rate allowed in the Companies' books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

MANILLA, on TUESDAY, 1st Nov., 1881.
SUMATRA, on THURSDAY, 1st Dec., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Sept. 8th, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	20th Oct.
s. s. TORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,381	450	9th Dec.
s. s. HELIOS	C. Lazarich	2,000	400	20th Jan. 1882.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	235	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HELIOS, Captain C. LAZARICH, 2,000 tons, 400 horse power, to sail on the 15th November, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1st, 1881.

S. S. SPEKE HALL.

THIS Steamer leaves the Dock at 7 o'clock on WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 19th instant, for sea.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. ADIRONDACK, arrived from Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock. No claims will be admitted unless certified by the Captain.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents for Captain & Owners of the steamer Adirondack.
Bombay, 14th October, 1881.

WANTED,

BY the Municipal Commissioners of Penang, a Civil Engineer, skilled in the general branches of his Profession to supervise the Works of the Municipality, comprising the maintenance of roads, buildings, drains, and water supply.

Salary $2,400 per annum.

Applications, addressed to the Secretary of the Board, to be sent in on or before the 30th December next.

D. C. PRESGRAVE, Secretary.
Mun : Office, Town Hall, Penang, 11th Aug., 1881.

THE GAME BIRDS OF INDIA.
(In 3 Vols., Royal 8vo., 144 beautiful colored plates, 980 pp. letter press.)

INTENDING PURCHASERS should remit Rs. 64 (giving their names and full addresses very clearly written) to the AGENT of the ORIENTAL BANK, Calcutta, "for credit to the GAME BIRD FUND." The work will then be promptly forwarded to them, post paid.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM-TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

HOME FOR YOUNG CHILDREN.—Parents desirous of a comfortable HOME for their young Children in the healthy climate of the Isle of Wight, are requested to communicate with the undersigned. A large and well-appointed House, situated in its own grounds, kitchen-garden, etc., combining the unusual advantages of SEA BATHING and COUNTRY LIFE. Children carefully taught and thoroughly well fed. Best medical advice procurable, and no pains spared to render the Children comfortable. Only a limited number can be accepted, as the undersigned personally superintends their welfare. REFERENCES: THE REVEREND CANNON CONNOR, M.A., HURALDEAN, CHAPLAIN IN ORDINARY to HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, General Sir HENRY DALY, K. C. B. All communications to be addressed to Mrs. R. W., Alverbank Ryde. Inclusive Terms, 60 guineas.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881
— BOKHARA	2352	500	J. Orman	20th Oct.
s. CATHAY	2383	500	W. M. Robbie	27th „
— SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	3rd Nov.
s. TEHERAN	2389	400	A. C. Loggin	10th „
— ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. Brady	17th „
s. KHIVA	2609	450	M. de Horne	24th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under. THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return,

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Viâ Brindisi, one way.	Via Southampton, both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600

SIX MONTHS.

First Class	Rs. 1,120	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
THIBET	2093	400	W. R. Jordan	21st Oct.
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	4th Nov.
PESHAWUR	3300	600	E. J. Baker	18th „

Return Tickets are now issued

	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th October, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand.	2,700	400	19th Oct.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2,300	300	19th Nov.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collins.	2,700	400	7th Dec.
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	21st do.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand.	2,700	400	8th Jany.

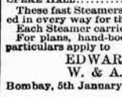
These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co., } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., }
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS,



TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the end of May and returning after January, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on very favourable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

ESTABLISHED 1867.
BOMBAY, 28, Apollo Street.
LONDON, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.
TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES.
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also TELEGRAPH payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including addresses when registered, 2 words. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & CO.

HOME-MADE MARMALADE.

THE FINEST THAT CAN BE MADE.

1 lb. tins. Cash 10 As.

In this preparation the flavour of the fresh Orange is fully retained, and all gross parts of the Fruit being rejected, it is adapted to the most fastidious and delicate taste.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COLD DRINKS

may be obtained immediately by slowly pouring Liquor over a lump of Ice held by Ice Claws into a tumbler. The thirsty need not to wait in impatient tantalization while the Ice is dissolving in the tumbler for the enjoyment of his pag, cup of claret, or glass of beer, but can have it *at once*, sharp, clear, and

REFRESHINGLY COLD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Richly Cut GLASS ICE TRAYS, with hollow stems, each, from	5 0	to 10 0
ICE PAILS, mounted in the best electro-plate	11 0	to 30 0
ICE CLAWS (Scissor-shaped) for serving Ice, of best electro-plate, from	9 0	to 10 0
ICE TONGS ditto ditto	4 8	to 6 8

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WHITE FRENCH WINES.

(Suitable for the Hot Season).

	Cash Prices. Qts, per doz. Rs. a.
CHABLIS	18 0
BARSAC	19 0
SAUTERNE	23 8
HAUT SAUTERNE	31 8
AUSTRALIAN WINES.	
HOCKHEIMER (White)	16 0
SHIRAZ (Red)	18 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT

PARSI ORIGINAL VICTORIA DRAMATIC COMPANY

Will appear in their new and popular Opera, entitled

NUKSH-E-SULIMANI;

Followed by a

LAUGHABLE FARCE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box (8 seats)	Rs. 12
Private Box (4 seats)	„ 6
Orchestra Stalls (Reserved)	„ 2
Do. do. (Unreserved)	„ 1
Stalls	As. 12
Pit Stalls	„ 8
Back seats	„ 4

Doors open at 8 p. m. Performance to commence at 9.

DR. MACPHERSON.—It is requested that BAGEHOT'S LITERARY STUDIES, the ARCHITECT of WAR, and other books borrowed from the late Dr. Macpherson be returned at once to his Executors at his house, Marine Lines.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CLAN RANOLD, arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 15th October, 1881.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer MANILLA, Captain G. DODERO, arrived in Bombay Harbour on the 17th instant, are hereby requested to SEND BILLS of LADING for countersignature, and pay freight (if any) and apply for delivery orders at the Company's Office, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, without delay.

All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent Rubattino S. N. Company.

ARRIVAL OF FIRST BATCH ARAB HORSES, PER S. S. KING ARTHUR FROM BUSSORAH.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co. present their compliments to their Constituents and the Public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new, and best batch of Superior HIGH CASTE UNIZA and NUZDEL HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Ponies, and Galloways, &c., also Arab Donkies for station.

Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable No. 145, Oct. 18, 1881.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of COAL (EUROPE) required at ADEN, under Schedule No. 3.

Tenders will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Aden at 1 p.m., and 11 a.m., on 1st November, 1881.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above Offices.

H. R. M. VAN HEYTHUSEN, Lieut.-Col.,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 12th October, 1881.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

JUST RECIEVED.

A LARGE COLLECTION of best CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S GREETING CARDS.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

LETTS' DIARIES for 1882, of all Shapes and Sizes.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

FOR SALE AT LANOWLEE.

IN a charming situation, not more than 15 minutes' walk from Railway Station, commanding extensive views of the Ghauts, a pucka built BUNGALOW in good repair, capable of affording accommodation for 2 families, with ground for tents adjoining, comprising about 6 acres of freehold land.

The house formerly belonged to the late Honorable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, has for several years past been in the occupation of the Resident Engineer, G. I. P. Railway.

For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
28, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS,

CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS

BY

TO-DAY'S OVERLAND MAIL.

Broad Arrow.
Field.
Fun.
Graphic.
Home News.
Illustrated London News.
Illustrated Police News.
Illustrated Sporting News.
Judy.
Land and Water.
Life.
Lloyds' Weekly Newspaper.
Mail.
News of the World.
Overland Mail.
Pall Mall Budget.
Penny Paper.
Public Opinion.
Punch.
Queen.
Reynold's Weekly News.
St. James's Budget.
Saturday Review.
Spectator.
Times (Weekly Edition).
Truth.
Weekly Irish Times.
World.

COOPER & CO., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HINDOSTAN SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

ધો હીંદુસ્થાન સપીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TWELFTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 60 per whole and Rs. 15 per quarter Share, for the second half-year ending 30th June, 1881, will be paid to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register THIS DAY, at the Registered Office of the Company, 7, Hummum-street, on and after TUESDAY, the 18th instant, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M., on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ઠાકરસી મુલજીની કું૦.

(*i. e.*) THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 17th October, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that CRUSTNARAO BALMAKUND and WASANTRAO BALMAKUND and ANUNDRAO BALMAKUND have contracted to Mortgage all that piece or parcel of land or ground commonly called or known by the name of KUNNA, situate, lying and being at Worlee, on the South side of New Poras-road, in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1781 Burgas or 1,06,860 square yards, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue as Goras freehold new salt batty ground under Nos. 232 and 233, and bounded on the east by the salt batty ground of Mashma Hurrichand, on the west partly by the salt to batty ground of Danoobur Ballajee, partly by the salt batty ground of Waman Juggonath, and partly by the salt batty ground of Rasoba Damoodher and others, on the north by the salt batty ground of Govind Baboojee, and on the south partly by the salt batty ground of Khoobhall Juggonath, and partly by the salt Batty ground of Ramchander Hurjee, and which said piece or parcel of land or ground is at present standing in the name of Raghunath Dadajee, and was formerly in the occupation of Narayen Withul Chiplunker, and is now in the occupation of the said Crustnarao Balmakund. All persons having any claims to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, lien, inheritance or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office in Rampart Row, No. 23, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the mortgage will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same shall be considered as waived.—Dated this 17th day of October, 1881.

SHAPURJEE & THAKOORDAS,
Mortgagees Solicitors.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH-MADE BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their rooms, on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 11 A.M.

A collection of English-made (by celebrated Sir William Pallisar & Co.) Gent's and Ladies Boots and Shoes of great variety, too numerous to be mentioned here.

Now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 18th October, 1881.

SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & CO.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by public auction at their auction rooms at 1 p. m.

3 Bales Grey Shirting.
7 Cases Prints.
10 Bales Grey Dhoties, 9, 10, 11, yards.
10 Iron Safes, 40, 38, 36, 32, 30, 28, and 26 inches.

An invoice of Bohemian glassware, comprising K. O. hand and table lamps, tulip flower vases and punch bowls, hookas, glass candlesticks, &c., &c.

An invoice of oleograph representing splendid scenes.

SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 18th October, 1881.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT GAUMDEVI.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises.

By order of Mr. Balcrustna Ramchunder and on account and risk of Shadoo Rajjee Mayaker and Mahadeo Rajjee Mayaker under power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 25th day of January, 1878.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Gaumdevi Middle-road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement 161 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 29, and bounded on the east by the property of Govind Dwarkajee, on the west by the passage, on the north by the property of Trimbuck Juganath, and on the south by the property of Bhasker Bhavoo, and which premises were formerly and are now occupied by themselves and others also Dhandoo Almajee and others.

The purchaser shall have to pay 25 per cent. as deposit money at the time of sale.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to the undersigned auctioneer.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, 18th October, 1881. Auctioneer.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNRIVALLED SHERRIES.

CASH. Per dozen.			CASH. Per dozen.	
17	0	YELLOW SEAL	17	0
		A light Spanish Wine of fair quality.		
20	0	EXTRA DRY PALE	20	0
		A light, natural, unblended Wine.		
23	0	PALE DINNER	23	0
		An excellent Wine for general use.		
27	0	VINO DE PASTO	27	0
		A good, genuine Dinner Wine.		
30	0	OLD DRY	30	0
		Very superior, soft and dry.		
30	0	GOLDEN	30	0
		A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine.		
30	0	SUPERIOR FINO	30	0
		Old, pure, delicate, dry.		
30	0	MANZANILLA	30	0
		Very dry and pale.		
38	0	SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO	38	0
		Very old and choice.		

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

SUPERIOR IRISH TABLE-LINEN.

DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready-Money.

	Rs. a.
Best Double Damask, cut by the yard to suit any size table, most useful for Messes, &c., neat centres with handsome borders, per yard	7 0

Table Napkins to match cloths, in several qualities—	Rs. a.
2 by 2, per doz. at Rs. 9 0 and	12 8
2 by 2½, do. at Rs. 13 0, 16 0 and	20 0
D'Oyleys Fringed	9 0

TOWELS FOR BATH AND GENERAL USE.

	Doz. Rs. a.		Doz. Rs. a.
Fine White Honeycomb, Strong and Durable	10 0	White Cotton Turkish Bath Towels	20 0
Extra Large	15 0	Extra Large	30 0
White Linen Damask	16 0	White Cotton Turkish Bath Blankets, each	6 0
White Huckaback, fine, thin and very soft	21 0	Brown Linen Turkish Bath Towels	20 0
		Extra Large	30 0

CASH'S PATENT ROUGH TOWELS, each Rs. 3-4

3, Rampart Row. } HOAR AND CO., BOMBAY. { The Travellers' Kit House.

ROYAL CHARTER.

THE continued PATRONAGE accorded to Messrs. WACHTER & Co. by ROYALTY in England for their CHAMPAGNE, added to the general expressions of satisfaction communicated to them by the English Public, has led Messrs. WACHTER & Co. to adopt for their Brand the words "ROYAL CHARTER," and also to place the "Royal Arms" upon their usual label.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. are Sole Agents for this Champagne in India and Ceylon, and can well recommend Messrs. WACHTER & Co.'s Brand for its excellent quality.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
Price—Credit	Rs. 58-0	Rs. 61-0
Price—Cash	Rs. 55-8	Rs. 58-8.

FRESH SHIPMENT TO HAND OF

"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTES.

FULL COMPASS, SOLID MAHOGANY CASE SPECILLY CONSTRUCTED FOR INDIA.

The above Piano sold on the Easy Payment System.

COTTAGE PIANO,

Full Compass, solid Canadian Walnut.....Rs. 375
Tin-lined packing case..... „ 25

Fresh shipments of new Pianos to hand by every Mail Steamer.

S. ROSE & CO.,

9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, are a striking illustration of the excellent results obtained by them in the manufacture of cheap watches. Price Rs. 25, 26, 27. One year's guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s RAILWAY WATCHES are unsurpassed in regard to solidity of construction, durability and correctness in time keeping. Price in metal case with key, Rs. 49, 50; keyless, Rs. 50; in fine silver case, with key, Rs. 50; keyless, Rs. 70. Guarantee 2 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, can be confidently recommended not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases, and their exceedingly neat appearance. Price, in open face cases, Rs. 40, 50; in hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 45, 50, 60.

Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.

FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SEASON 1881-82.
ENGAGEMENTS.

MISS EDITH WILSON begs to announce the engagements of Miss ADA LESTER, Miss KATE THORBURN, Miss LIZZIE HEYES, Mr. F. MERER, Mr. J. S. HEWITT, Mr. J. TURNER, and Mr. L. WARD. Plan of the Seats and Prospectus at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

OYSTERS, Pomfrets, and Prawns in Ice, and Fruit, guaranteed to reach any Station in India perfectly fresh. H. HAMILTON & Co., Hamilton's Hotel, Bombay.

CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now OPEN.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT.—COMFORTABLE ROOMS now available. Apply on the premises for terms.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES for every class of work. For cash or on hire with option of purchase. 2, Church Gate Street.

GLEN FALLOCH HIGHLAND WHISKY, Rs. 21 per dozen, guaranteed five years old. A fresh consignment just arrived. WALLACE and Co.

MINIATURE BILLIARD TABLES, complete with cues, balls and marking boards, at JOHN ROBERTS & Co.'s, 18, Marine Street, Bombay.

ESPLANADE MESS TENT, opposite to Band-stand, will be OPEN on or before 1st November, 1881. Apply to the Proprietor, Imperial Hotel.

A YOUNG LADY experienced in teaching is desirous of engagements as visiting Governess. Terms moderate. Address "C. H. R.," *Gazette* Office.

BOMBAY CHURCH INSTITUTE.—Reading and Music at Cathedral High School on THURSDAY, 20th instant, at 8-30 p.m. Members free. Non-members 3 annas each.

FOR SALE, a grey waler MARE, 9 years old, 15-2, goes in Harness; cost Rs. 600; will be sold cheap. Apply to E. M. V. DEMONTE, Manager, Nicol Mill Colaba.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—Malta Grapes, Re. 1 per seer; large Muscat Pomegranates, Cashmere Apples, Real Mozambique, at ALLANA CASSUM, No. 28, Jackeria Musjid.

SINGAPORE PINE-APPLES, preserved in Syrup, Constantinople Hulva, in handsome boxes, Ripe Mangoes, and superior Fruits, at ALLANA CASSUM, No. 28, Jackeria Musjid.

MESSRS. P. VUCCINO & Co., Photographers, beg to announce that as they are RENOVATING their premises, their studio here is closed for the present, but it will be re-opened very shortly. Orders will be attended.

DROPPED and MISSED on Sunday morning, the 16th instant, at the Grant-road station, near the passenger exit gate, a pair of SPECTACLES (PEBBLES), set in gold, by A. Menist. Whoever brings it at the office of Messrs. LAPIDASS VULDASS and Co. will be rewarded. Bombay, 17th October, 1881.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRIME BREAKFAST BACON and CHEDDAR CHEESE, in cut, at 11 annas per lb. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, and 23, Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD DIVIDEND on r

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 17.

THE movements reported in Reuter's closing telegrams of Saturday which we have not already noticed are insignificant. Consols are ⅛ higher at 99, and 4 per cent. Rupee Paper has also improved ⅛.

In the Produce markets the only change is a partial advance of 6d. per quarter in wheat in London.

The Liverpool Cotton statistics, as received, omit the total visible supply, but the figures for the U[illegible]K. only afford the following comparisons :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Stock in Liverpool	591,000	396,330	216,430
,, London	45,000	45,910	61,070
American Afloat	190,000	204,000	166,000
E. Indian ,, ...	42,000	39,000	44,000
	838,000	685,240	487,500
Price of Mid-Uplands	6 7-16d.	6d.	6 11-16d.
,, Fair Dholleras.....	4 3-16d.	4 13-16d.	5d.
Difference..	2d.	1 15-16d.	1 9-16d.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	19,91,201
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	,,	56,045
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	3,25,441
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	3,148
Loans	Dec.	,,	19,54,943
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	1,15,152
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	,,	1,81,283
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	1,08,012

The net result of the movements during the week is to leave the position of the Bank pretty much where it was. The increase in the Government Balance has evidently been utilised in the shape of Council Drafts, which, in turn have gone to the reduction of loans to the Exchange Banks, and for all practical purposes the situation is just where it was a week ago.

EXCHANGE to-day has again been quiet, with a downward tendency. To begin with, two of the Banks named yesterday's drawing rates, but in the course of the morning they withdrew, and as regards Bank Paper our quotations show a decline of 1-32d. We now quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	.....	1s. 7 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic	.....	1s. 7 ¾d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	....	1s. 8 ⅛d.	,,
Credits, 3	,, ,,	.... 1s. 8 7-32d.	,,
Documents, 3	,, ,,	.... 1s. 8¼d.	,,
Francs 3	,, ,,	.... 2f. 14½c.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firm for Fours, which have advanced to Rs. 100 13-16, but Fours-and-a-half are unchanged at Rs. 109¼.

SHARES are quiet and tending in buyers, favour. There is no movement of any importance to notice, except in Spinning and Weaving Mill Companies, which are again Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lower.

IN COTTON there is nothing new to notice. The home advices from private sources are the turn weaker, and buyers here are offering Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower, but sellers do not respond, and in consequence there is practically no business doing.

SEEDS and WHEAT are quiet and unchanged.

FREIGHTS are firm for this and early next month, but later loading still finds few takers. All depends on the Wheat market. So long as it continues firm, steamers will command full rates, but any collapse in the home market for Wheat will find an immediate response in a decline in steamer freights homeward.

PIECE-GOODS are practically at a standstill just now pending the Diwali. Dealers are engaged making up their accounts for the year, and in the meantime decline entering on fresh engagements.

COALS are firm at previous prices.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	11p. ct.	732½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	00
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£.	£.		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
Chart'd Bank	40,000	20	all	6 do.	310
Chart'd Mercantile ...	30,000	25	all	6 do.	300
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.....	40,000	28½	all	10½ do.	600
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	2½ do.	105xd.
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on the 15th October as compared with the statement of the 8th October :—

	Sept. 8.	Oct. 15.
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities..	22,25,000	22,25,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	62,05,766	42,17,562
Do. do. at Branches.....	11,94,736	12,50,781
Other Deposits	1,94,10,168	1,97,35,609
Post Bills	11,794	12,189
Cash Credits, undrawn.....	3,01,176	2,60,288
	3,93,51,640	3,77,01,429
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	50,69,760	50,66,612
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	14,35,173	13,37,077
Loans, on Security of do	1,36,52,457	1,16,97,344
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,638	1,233
Bills Discounted.....	86,21,800	87,36,952
Stamps.....	3,033	2,965
Dead Stock..... Rs. 5,49,180		
Amt. applied in reduction.. 2,25,000	3,24,180	3,24,180
Cash and Currency Notes.....	5,57,957	7,41,240
Cash Balances with Correspondents.....	96,83,642	97,93,654
	3,93,51,640	3,77,01,429

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chupra, 1,497 tons, Captain P. H. M. Towzell, which arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Moulmein (4th Oct.), brought a cargo of timber.

THE steamer King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain C. Doert, which arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 211 horses, 35 syces, and 14 deck passengers.

THE steamer Swardman, 720 tons, Captain F. H. Schwedler, which arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Zanzibar via Mauritius, brought a general cargo and 33 deck passengers.

THE steamer Knight of St. Patrick, 1,490 tons, Captain J. L. Shill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (18th Sept.) with a cargo of 1,857 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE steamer Oorun, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Goa and Cutch with 450 deck passengers. She will said to-day for same ports with a general cargo, and Mr. Esmail Abdoolabhoy, and 175 deck passengers.

The A. H. Lloyd Co's steamer Tebe, 1,327 tons, Captain Deperis, which arrived in harbour on the 16th instant, from Trieste (17th Sept.) brought 10 deck passengers and the following cargo :—From Trieste.—11 packages pianos, 4 cases medicine, 3 cases buttons, 14 packages glassware, 178 packages papers, 90 packages beer, 8 packages metal wire, 6 bales twist, 2 packages piece-goods, 3 packages carpets, 10 packages iron, 2 cases beads, and 22 packages sundries. From Constantinople.—1 box specie. From Port Said.—8 packages dry fruits. From Aden.—15 packages gum, 1 package sharkfins, 3 packages sajee khar, and 7 packages hides.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co's steamer Daphne, 1,396 tons, Captain G. Doucich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong (7th Sept.) with Mr. Margalte and six deck passengers, and the following cargo :—From Hongkong.—160 packages tea, 50 packages china roots, 22 cases japanware, 3 cases umbrellas, 2,109 packages sugarcandy, 202 cases preserves, 4,525 bags sugar, 107 packages silk, 429 packages chinaware, 303 cases firecrackers, 32 cases papers, 1 case false corals, 6 cases seeds, 1 box pearls, 3 boxes gold leaves, 2 boxes gold, 99 bundles matting, 1 case cigars, and some packages sundries. From Singapore.—310 packages tea, 1 bundle ivory, 533 bundles rattans, and 252 packages dammer. From Colombo.—210 bags coffee and 1,486 pieces japanwood.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO Co.'s steamer Manilla, 2,825 tons, Captain G. Dodero, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Genoa (25th September) with the following cargo :—From Bordeaux.—3,161 boxes brandy, 5 cases champagne, 254 cases wine, 34 cases prunes, 2 cases peppermint, 75 cases corks, and 25 cases liquor. From Marseilles.—41 cases conserves, 84 cases provision and wine, 5 cases liquor, 102 packages sundries, 10 cases sardines, 104 packages piece-goods, 2 cases perfumery, 25 cases vermouth, 50 packages lead, 100 cases sulphur, 100 barrels cement, 6 cases crackers, and 4 packages confectionary. From Genoa.—50 cases vermouth, 8 packages stores, 26 cases wine, 8 bales twist, 8,830 marble slabs, 14 cases vermicillie, 9 packages papers, 6 boxes brandy, 26 packages glassware, 8 cases sewing machines, 36 cases vermouth, 3 packages pianos, and 4 cases matches. From London.—300 barrels whiting, 10 cases whiskey, 150 cases watches, and 1 case papers. From Port Said.—84 cases oil of storax. From Aden.—146 packages gunnies, 104 packages piece-goods, 2 boxes specie, and 4 packages gum.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer Manilla, Captain G. Dodero, arrived in Bombay harbour on the 17th instant :—

FROM GENOA.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Lupi.
Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson.
Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and two children.
Mr. R. Edward.
Mr. Kerr.
Col. and Mrs. Laughton.
Mrs. Hanndinga.
Mr. Girtanna.
Mr. Yong.
Mrs. Anderson.
Mrs. Bofinger.
Mrs. Lauffer.
Mrs. Dayle.
Rev. and Mrs. Humphrey.
Major Stare.
Mr. and Mrs. Framjee and one child.
Master Framjee and one ayah.
Mr. G. Fischer.
Mr. E. Carlo.

FROM SUEZ.—Three deck passengers.
FROM ADEN.—Four deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
14	Oorun (s)	Baker	Cutch, Oct. 14.
	Manilla (s)	Dodero	Genoa, Sept. 25.
17	Daphne (s)	Doncich	Hongkong, Sept. 17.
	K. of St. Patrick (s)	Shill	Cardiff, Sept. 18.
	Helena (s)	Swindon	Cardiff, Sept. 15.
	Euphrates (s).....	Sheeman	Kurrachee, Oct. 14.

The steamer Ooran, Baker, to Coast and Cutch, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Manilla, to Genoa, &c.
Steamer Daphne, to Trieste, &c.
Steamer King Arthur, to Persian Gulf.
Steamer Tebe, to Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 13 Uppingham (s)....Newcomb ...Cardiff, Sept. 1.
Shahjehan (s) ....Edge.....Akyab, Sept. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 13.—Steamers Tibre, Pleiades and Booldana. Ship City of Sparta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Adirondock (s)—100 kegs rose iron nails, Sir C. Forbes and Co; 150 cases yellow metal sheets, Volkart Brothers; 3 bales papers, Jamasjee and Co.
Clan Ranold (s)—35 casks stout, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM LONDON.

Kashgar (s)—19 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Sicily (s)—9 cases gin, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Sestos (s)—25 cases brandy and 18 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Indus (s)—4 cases foolscap papers, Tyebally Mahamedally.
Ravenna (s)—17 bales printing papers, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.
Britton Hall (s)—10 cases whiskey, N. V. Curranee and Co; 10 cases cheese, Goolamally Jeewanjee and Co; 25 cases copper sheets, Ritchie, Stuart and Co; 3 cases glassware, Jooma Metha; 5 bales wall papers, Tyebally Moola Tazkhan.

FROM TRIESTE.

Thibet (s)—18 cases glassware, Hassum Ahmed; 7 cases glassware, Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 50 cases butter, Inzoli Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 50 cwts wheat, Narindass Aundjee; 15 bales skins, Wallace and Co; 40 bales wool, Goculdass Cullianjee; 45 bales wool, Goculdass Toolsidass; 50 bales wool, Luckmedass Khimjee; 11 bales wool, Keeka Khoosal; 11 bales wool, Teeloomull Chimandass; 24 bales wool, Dhunraj Chimandass; 15 bales wool, Pestonjee Dorabjee; 39 bales wool and 125 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee; 162 bales cotton, Nariandass Aundjee; 200 bales cotton, Sir C. Forbes and Co; 25 bales wool, Nanjee Bhanjee.
Orchis (s)—65 bales cotton, Bhimjee Shamjee and Co; 600 cwts wheat, Megjee Pudomsey; 91 bales cotton waste, Takersey Jewraj.

FOR LONDON.

Britton Hall (s)—130 cwts horns, Baboobhoy Bhogabhoy; 13 bales skins, Esmall Gangjee; 11 bales hides, Natha Essa; 5 cases peacock feathers and 21 bales hides, Hehemanbhoy Rasoolbhoy; 8 bales hides, Mahamed Hoosein Assinbhoy; 14 bales hides, Valjee Ebramjee; 300 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jaiwut; 5 bales hides, Abdoolremon Ahmed; 54 cwts ivory, Aboolremon Ahmed.

FOR SALONICA.

Daphne (s)—297½ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Bokhara (s)—250 bales cotton, the P. and O. Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Inchmonish (s)—760 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Manilla (s)—6,000 cwts wheat and 2,008 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bokhara (s)—28 bales skins, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Daphne (s)—1,996½ cwts wheat and 250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzier and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bokhara (s)—100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 116 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Daphne (s)—2,736½ cwts castor-seed, and 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Manilla (s)—7,685 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 10,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Tebe (s)—24,800 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla (s)—200 bales cotton, Olcese and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Daphne (s)—35½ cwts guzrat grain, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet (s)—24 bales cotton, Guneshlall Shobhogmull; 15 bales twist, Mahamed Oomer and Co; 25 bales twist, S. N. Talatee and Co; 150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 450 cwts bettlenuts, Cuma Ramjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thibet (s)—15 cwts raisin, Abdoola Hunsraz.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 15.

Walter, Lieut., 19th Bombay N. I., to rejoin, from England.

OCTOBER 16.

Seymour, Lieut., 16th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Jones, Lieut., R. E., on duty, from Kirkee.

OCTOBER 17.

Laughton, Lieut. Col., Madras Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Stace, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, to rejoin, from England.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 17.

Cummings, Lieut., R. A., on leave, to Khandalla.
Millins, Lieut., R. A., on leave, to Khandalla.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LT.-COL. COMDT. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.
Bombay, October 17.

There will be Squad Drill at the Town Hall on Wednesday next, the 19th inst., at 9 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, Oct. 15.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. H. Harrison, C. S., Asst. Magte and Collr., on return from leave, to the Cawnpore district.

Mr. T. Benson, Offg. Dist. and Sessions Judge, 3rd grade, Azamgarh, to officiate as Magte. and Collr., 2nd grade, Allahabad, during the absence on deputation of Mr. A. M. Markham, or until further orders.

Mr. F. L. Patre, C.S., to be Capt., No. 1 Company of the Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. T. F. O'Meara, C.E., Resident Engr., Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Chandausi, to be Capt., No. 2 Company of the Rohilkhand V. R. C.

Mr. F. T. C. Walton, C.E., Resident Engr, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Shahjehanpur, to be Lieut., No. 1 Company of the Rohilkhand V. R. C.

Mr. H. Vansittart, Barrister-at-law, to be Sub-Lieut., No. 2 Company of the Rohilkhand V. R. C.

Mr. H. Beebie, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, to be Sub-Lieut, No. 2 Company of the Rohilkhand V. R. C.

Mr. A. Muirhead, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, to be Lieut. and Adjt. of the Rohilkhand V. R. C.

Lieut. J. P. W. Spankie, 3rd Gurkhas, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt. by the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept., to officiate as Cant. Magte., Benares.

The services of Mr. A. M. Markham, Magte. and Collr., Allahabad, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the Mily. Dept.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn.-Major G. W. Jameson, Civil Surgn., 2nd class, who reported his return from furlough on the 28th Sept., 1881, to the medical charge of Muzaffarnagar.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. D. Cargill, Dist. Supdt. of Police, 4th grade, to officiate as Dist. Supdt. of Police, 3rd grade, from the forenoon of the 14th April, 1881, vice Lieut.-Col. M. M. Procter, Dist. Supdt. of Police, on deputation.

Mr. C. C. Hicks, Dist. Supdt. of Police, offg. in the 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment in the 4th grade from the forenoon of the 7th May, the date on which Mr. Ross Knyvett returned from furlough.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

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Artificial Human Eyes in all shapes and colours.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

ACHARD—October 10th, at Adelaide Estate, S. Wynaad, the wife of Louis N. Achard, of a son.
ANTONIO—October 13th, at Trichinopoly, the wife of C. M. Antonio, of a son.
GRAY—October 13th, at No. 2, Short-street, Calcutta, the wife of Walter Gray, of a daughter.
PHIPPS—October 12th, at 2, Albert-road, Calcutta, the wife of S. U. Phipps, of a son.
PORTER—October 10th, at Peshawar, the wife of Captain Atwell R. Porter, 28th Punjab N. I., of a son.

DEATHS.

KRAUSS—October 1st, at Rangoon, Mary Hamilton Nisbet, the wife of Henry Krauss, of Rangoon.
MAGRATH—October 13th, at Madras, on his way to England, Charles Frederick Magrath, Bengal Civil Service, aged 41 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"NATIVE COMMUNITY":—Declined.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1881.

A CURIOUS development of the "fair trade" movement in England is already taking shape. The idea seems to be getting abroad even amongst Lancashire and Birmingham manufacturers that if the Empire were to be confederated and thereby knit closely together, free trade amongst its constituent parts might become practicable, and that as a consequence of this the "one-sided reciprocity" of the present free trade arrangements with foreign countries might be modified or dispensed with, as might seem convenient, from time to time. At present, as everybody knows, India is almost the only really "free trade" country in the Empire. Her custom houses do not collect two millions sterling a year; and what she does levy in this way is taken for revenue purposes only. The trumpery tax on the description of cottons which Manchester does *not* send here has been nearly removed altogether, even in a period of deficit, because it had been said to be an encouragement to our Bombay mills; and its final disappearance is regarded as certain. England taxes Indian tea as heavily as she taxes that of China. The colonies tax even British goods, avowedly for protective purposes; and as matters stand at present there is no reason why they should not prohibit their import altogether. If the Empire were confederated, and free trade made coextensive with its limits, India would certainly be a large gainer by the change. Is it possible to constitute a British Zollverein? And if so why should we not be dependent upon one another, from new Zealand to John O'Groats, and from the Giant's Causeway to Vancouver's Island, instead of in England taking tea and silk from China, cotton and flour from the United States, refined sugar from Rouen and Trieste, wine from France, timber from Norway, copper from Spain, gold from California, silver from Nevada, potato or beet spirit from anywhere in Europe, hides from South America, manufactured iron from Belgium, manufactured silk and woollens from France, cheese and butter from Holland, tallow and hemp from Russia, and so on *ad infinitum?* All these things are, or can be, produced almost or altogether as cheaply in the Empire; and by shutting out foreign goods from the ports of the Empire a correspondingly huge market would be created for English manufactures.

This is the idea; and nobody can say it is not worth examination. Is it practicable? As we have said, India is a free trade country, the tariff being, as Lord Northbrook and Lord Lytton have both settled it, only for purposes of revenue. The Canadian dominion is not, nor is any part of Australia or New Zealand, nor is the Cape Colony—and the other colonies are just what the Home Government chooses for the time being—subject to the claims of the local revenue. India could supply England with almost unlimited quantities of cotton, jute, tea, coffee, sugar, indigo, and a very great share of grain, hides, tobacco, wool, and petroleum; Australasia could supply wool, wine, tobacco, maize, gold, copper, lead, zinc, tin, meat, wheat, oats, wood, flax; Canada could supply breadstuffs, timber, copper, indeed minerals generally, petroleum, fish, gold, furs, and so on; while the West Indian colonies would come in with sugar, tobacco, coffee, and all sorts of extras. There is no doubt the Lancashire men are right who say the British Empire might be self-contained and self-dependent. Nor do they shrink from the corollary that, while local affairs could be left to local authorities, the Government of the Empire should be shared in by all the component parts of the Empire. Indeed, they are encouraging Sir Charles Gavan Duffy to re-enter public life at home, however hateful his nationalist principles respecting Ireland may be to them, because they see that to make the Parliament at Westminster a real Imperial Parliament would involve giving a modified form of home-rule to Ireland, as well as to Scotland and extra-metropolitan England. Some of them wanted a small Indian rajah who is just now studying men and manners in the far west of Europe, to stand for Lincolnshire the other day, so as to familiarise people with the notion of a real Imperially-elected House of Commons. It will be seen these fair trade men have the courage of their opinions and are prepared to go a long way to carry them out. Perhaps we have here a truer explanation of Mr. Parnell's support of Conservative candidates than mere spite against the Government which has re-applied coercion—he may fancy that he sees his way to home-rule *viâ* Imperialism. Imperialism is, in truth, Democracy crowned. In any case the movement cannot be ignored or sneered down; and we know of only one real effort to meet the facts with other facts, the capital paper of Professor Leone Levi at the British Association meeting at York. It may be doubted whether even a revival of trade would extinguish it. We regard the cry for "fair trade" with distrust and something more, even irrespective of the known protectionism of many of its most prominent supporters; but we cannot deny that the suggested confederation of the Empire on the basis of internal free trade is pregnant with great possibilities. The *Standard* does not see its way to "fair trade," and demands that the leaders of the Opposition shall speak out boldly on the matter and let the country know, with no halting voice, what they mean. But the *Morning Advertiser* and other papers have in reply quoted the dictum of Sir Robert Peel, that he was no more bound, when in Opposition, to find a policy than a physician is to prescribe for a patient until he is called in. It is one of the advantages of being "out in the cold" that statesmen can bide their time and watch their chance, and benefit by their adversaries' errors or blunders. The Opposition leaders may one of these fine mornings declare that politics are not an "exact science," that the coat must be cut to suit the cloth now and then. They are less likely to face in a hurry the task of such a piece of constructive statesmanship as that of effecting the confederation of the Empire; yet that may come within the area of practical politics. It would quintuple the defensive strength of England. For India and the colonies, as for England herself, it would be a great thing to get the people out of the habit into which they have very naturally dropped of looking on the proceedings in Westminster as those of the biggest vestry in the country. The very insularity of a large proportion of the present House of Commons may lead to a reaction in favour of a representative Imperialism. And we must not say because the conception is vast, that it is impossible. It may be a case of the imagination galloping, while judgment trudges in the dust, as the French proverb puts it; but on the other hand the idea is worthy of an Imperial race.

THERE is one subject connected with regimental life in India that is not by any means of a technical nature, and which, in this country at least, has nearly as much interest for civilians as it has for military men. There is an idea going about that the days of messes are numbered, and that as every Indian officer, like every clergyman, seems to think it his duty to take to himself a wife, there can be no object in maintaining an institution expressly designed for the convenience of bachelors. Before we expose the fallacy of this reasoning, we wish to point out the all-important part a well-regulated mess plays in every regiment in the service. A regiment without a mess is in much the same predicament as a club without a club-house—it altogether lacks cohesion and union. The officers of a regiment in which there was no mess would have very little in common, and it would be a matter of perfect indifference to them that their regiment had a bad name in the important matter of hospitality. And while on the subject of hospitality, it is curious to notice the great change that has come over regimental ideas in this respect. It is not very many years since that, directly the arrival of a stranger in an up-country traveller's bungalow was known, he was visited and carried off in triumph by the officers of the regiment through whose cantonment he was passing. He was Smith of the 50th, we will suppose, and though nobody had any previous knowledge of Smith of the 50th, none the less was he made a guest of the mess, and pressed to stay as long as he would. The guest-nights of twenty years ago, when men were not ashamed to ask their friends to dinner, and to drink beer with them instead of champagne, have completely departed, and so it is useless regretting them. Beer has gone out of fashion, and the limited number of officers with a regiment now-a-days imperatively forbids any attempt at that lavish hospitality for which India was proverbial a quarter of a century ago. But even in their present dwarfed condition, messes confer many great advantages on those who belong to them. Even married officers, it is whispered, are not insensible to the privilege of escaping to the quiet of a well-ordered mess from those matrimonial storms, which sometimes rage in the best-regulated bungalows. And the mess-table is a sort of neutral ground, where all meet on a kind of equality, and are bound to be courteous to each other. And this is an unmixed blessing in those regiments where the commandant is something of a bully. Let a man swagger and bluster on parade and at orderly room as much as he will, he must be tolerably civil at the mess-table. If he makes himself obnoxious at mess, he finds himself alone directly the cloth is off the table, and he must perforce finish the evening in solitary state. In fact, what little public opinion exists in a regiment can only find vent at mess, and even there it must be very discreetly aired. And then, too, how many little grievances evaporate while under process of discussion at mess! There has been a brigade parade in the morning, and the colonel has been the object of some remarks the reverse of complimentary on the part of the brigadier. All day long has the C. O. brooded over these observations of his superior. When he comes to dinner at mess in the evening, his face his still clouded, and after the cloth is off the table his grievance finds a vent. With the help of a couple of plantains and two or three oranges, he goes through the whole brigade parade of the morning, proves to the entire satisfaction of himself and his audience that a more incapable officer than the brigadier never wore a cocked-hat, and finally retires to bed a happy man. Another matter in which a mess is of inestimable service is in the training of youth. Most regiments are blessed with one or more of those modern specimens of youthful subalterns of whom it may be said that nothing but a course of continuous and judicious snubbing can make them at all bearable. The principle of these young gentlemen appears to be that

"To have a thing is little if you're not allowed to show it,
And to know a thing is nothing unless others know you know it,"

the consequence being an amount of bumptiousness needing severe repression. This wholesome discipline can only be administered at mess, and its operation soon changes many an objectionable youth into as good a specimen of the British subaltern as one would wish to see.

If much of the former brilliance and *éclat* of messes has departed, there yet remains a solid substratum of usefulness, which is sufficient warrant for their continuance and maintenance. The old generation of officers, who lived when a native regiment was a firm, compact body of officers and men having a distinct and separate existence of its own, instead of being as it is to-day a sort of poor relation of the Staff Corps,—these men are becoming fewer and fewer every year, and with them departs a phase of life in India which can never return. Those veterans of the Indian Army can recall the time when messes of native regiments were in no way inferior, either in handsomeness of equipment, in excellence of management, and in hospitality and good-fellowship, to the best messes of British regiments. To go straight from mess to parade in the early morning after a guest-night is now rarely enough done; but in the days we speak of it was very common, and was merely regarded as an additional proof of the maxim that good fellows and good liquor find it hard to part. But with the new organization of the Indian Army these fine old messes were broken up. The handsome plate which had so long adorned the polished blackwood table was divided among the officers who originally belonged to the regiment, and an entirely new start was made. The new start, as regards mess arrangements, was made under great difficulties; and when it is remembered how few English officers there are now with a native regiment, we think it will be generally owned that the comparatively flourishing state of messes in India at the present time reflects great credit on those whose exertions have brought it about.

THE letter which we published yesterday respecting the practice of making the lion in the Victoria Gardens act as his own butcher, and kill the sheep which he eats, has attracted the notice of a Jain, who writes to us asking in what respect more suffering is entailed upon the sheep by being brought face to face with a lion armed with teeth and claws rather than with a butcher armed with a not less deadly knife. The cruelty, he maintains, is, as a matter of fact, rather less in the former case than in the latter. It is the deprivation of life which is the real injury to the unoffending animal, and the mode makes no difference. It is difficult to controvert this view; but we may ask our Jain friend whether it would not be cruel to the lion to deprive him of life by the slow torture of famine. For he could not live upon a vegetable diet, and must die of hunger if he be not given the only food which his strong stomach can digest. It is a question of casuistry to which we invite the attention of "Nemesis" and other gentlemen with a talent for unravelling intricate questions.

CALCUTTA REVIEW, No. 146.
OCTOBER, 1881.

THE contents of the present number of the *Calcutta Review* are of more than ordinary interest. The first article is "A New Study of the Origin of Christianity," from the pen of the versatile Judge of Agra. Mr. Keene notices the recent work of Professor Burnouf, entitled *Science de la Religion*, in which the French philosopher urges that "the doctrine of the immortality of the human soul was no part of the original Jewish scheme of belief," and that "the modern Christian doctrine of the Trinity is not clearly laid down in the New Testament." The greater part of the article, however, deals with the views of M. Ernest Havet, as recently set forth in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The reviewer does not endorse M. Havet's conclusions, and contents himself with a lucid statement of them rather than a critical analysis. "All that remains quite certain, according to M. Havet, is that Jesus of Nazareth was a Jewish reformer who was crucified under Pontius Pilate." He did not claim to be the Christ; nor was he condemned by the Sanhedrim, nor did he proclaim that God had abandoned the Jews in favour of the Gentiles. "The Gentiles He called 'dogs;' He took no interest in the Samaritans; He sought the salvation of none but the lost sheep of the house of Israel; He did not contemplate the boundless mission of Paul. What He has imparted to Christianity, however, is of real value: a spirit of pity, almost of pessimism; an acceptance of sorrow in this world, to be redressed abundantly in a world to come; a tenderness for the meek and lowly, partly the result of the misery of the time, but in a great measure the impress of His own lofty yet loving soul. He is purely a Jew, and there is no genuine word or deed of His that is not Jewish. But He is a Jew of Galilee rather than of Jerusalem, following inspiration rather than authority, formed by nature rather than by the schools, born to compromise His country and Himself, but also to disturb and regenerate a wicked world." It is really very consoling to find that Christ's share in Christianity was "of real value!"

An "Old Indian" commences a description of social life in Bengal fifty years ago. He is a "laudator temporis acti," and tells us that "there were giants in the land in those days." The post-office then, although it was "very slow and even cumbrous," and although "just four times the time was occupied in transmission," and although postage changes were considerable," still was "far safer than the present arrangement." There were no mislayings, no robberies of letters then: but alas! our present mode of registering letters is all that now remains of the correct practices of those days. Society consisted of three sets, "two of blue procelain and one of common clay." The "blue porcelain were the civil and military, and the common clay was the independent, interloping planting element." Others there were, but they attained not unto the first three. There were Armenians, for example, who were still "Orientals in talk, manner, habits, and nature." "Owing to the paucity of the female element among the British in India in those early days, and the glitter of a golden dower which the fair young Armenian lady possessed, several Englishmen intermarried into Armenian families." Even English ladies seem now to have lost their charm for the "Old Indian,"—such ladies, that is, "as live intnese degenerate days." Then they read Fielding and Richardson, and "the result was a spiciness of character and piquancy of behaviour such as might, perhaps, be condemned by prim and starched morality, but which in those days was reckoned as only natural, perfectly virtuous, and even commendable." Whereas now-a-days even the "roaring girl" of Victorian fiction, denounced by McCarthy, the historian, does not read Tom Jones, and knows not the name of Joseph Andrews. There were, however, human frailties fifty years ago. The doctor's lady, it appears, "sometimes considered herself above the chaplain's, and the dames of the judge and the colonel frequently caused a split-up of the female element into two cliques or parties." *Tantœne animis cœlestibus iræ!* Although we are not led to wish ourselves again in the days when the *Englishman* and the *Hurkaru* were the only dailies, and the *Friend of India* the only weekly paper in the land, still we cannot but appreciate the tone of sad and wistful regret in which this article is written.

Mr. Grierson puts in a further "plea for the people's tongue" in his article on Hindi and the Behar dialects. "The languages of Eastern and Western Hindustan are radically and organically different in origin, pronunciation, derivation, grammatical inflexion, syntactical construction, and vocabulary. Behari, like Marathi, is a modern development of Magadhi, the language of the East: whereas Hindi, like Gujerati, is a modern development of Saurasein, the language of the West. Hence it appears that at least two thousand two hundred years ago the ancestors of Hindi and Behari were distinct languages: and it would be a strange thing if they had since then mixed into one language." The article is an exercise in philology, written with a purpose.

A sketch of Portuguese India, containing a list of the ninety and nine governors-general of Goa, is contributed by Mr. Rehatsek, and the poetry of Derozio is criticised and largely quoted by Mr. Edward Thomas, who claims that "had a few more years of life been possible for Derozio, he would have demonstrated to the full, what he had already demonstrated in part, that there was something more in him and his power of song than sweet imitative echo." Captain Temple contributes a "Song about Lakhi Sarwar," a Mussalman saint widely worshipped in the Punjab. The article on "Our Joint Family Organisation," by Jogendra Chandra Ghosse, is one of a class which we would gladly see increase; the views of a thoughtful and cultivated native mind on controverted points in native institutions always merit attention. Points may come into view which we should fail at first to see, or wh

TELEGRAMS.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM QUETTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 17.

The following is the destination of the troops to be withdrawn shortly from Quetta:—The 63rd Foot goes to Sealkote, the 13th Hussars to Muttra, the 2nd Scinde Horse somewhere in Scinde, not settled. The following go to the Bombay Presidency:—A-4 R. A., 5-8 R. A., 4th Bombay Native Infantry, 9th ditto, and one company of Sappers.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO THE INTERIOR.

News of the progress of the Viceregal party in the interior states that little sport is got in the way of large game, though small game is abundant. On the way out the Chief of Madham had successfully nursed four large bears near Muttiana, only one of which fell to Mr. Primrose's rifle. The efforts to stalk the remaining three were fruitless.

The party is now returning by stages to Simla. It is expected on the 23rd, instead of the 21st as originally fixed.

The Viceroy distributes the prizes to the volunteers after retiring.

PROPOSED SCHOOL OF FARRIERY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCT. 17.

The authorities are, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, considering a proposal to establish at Lahore a School of Farriery and Veterinary Medicine for native students, the first institution of the kind in India. At some remount depôts, like Saharanpur, instruction is given to men selected from Bengal Cavalry regiments, but such arrangements are far short of local necessities. It is thought that the proposed measure is certain to prove a great success.

HOP CULTIVATION IN CHAMBA.

An experiment lately tried by the Superintendent of the Hill State of Chumba, Punjab, in the cultivation of hops, has been so successful that he has decided to import skilled growers from home, and to extend the cultivation to every suitable place in the State.

THE BRETTON CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 17.

The appeal in the case of the two Bretton's and Ball commenced to-day before the Chief Justice, Sir Richard Garth, and Justices Wilson and Field. The arguments were lengthy. The last-named judge again attacked Indian reporters.

The case will be continued to-morrow.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 17.

The Bretton case came on at the High Court today, and the hearing of the appeal was commenced. The bar and the public were much surprised to see Mr. Justice Field taking his seat with the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wilson. Mr. Justice Field's return to Calcutta was not known to the bar.

Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee and Mr. Gasper, instructed by Messrs. Dignum and Robinson, appeared for the appellants. Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Sanderson and Co., for Messrs. Schroder, Smidt and Co.

Mr. Bonnerjee opened the case by briefly recounting the 36 charges under which the appellants have been convicted and sentenced, and submitted that the trial had been unusually lengthy, viz., from the 8th to the 21st of September. The Advocate-General had on application certified that the case might be reconsidered on the grounds of the application made on the 11th. Mr. Bonnerjee contended that the judge's law was wrong, and even if right there was not sufficient evidence for the jury. He read the evidence of Mr. Bevis, Mr. Seebeck, Mr. Sparenborg, and Mr. Henerie Smidt, and held that the evidence was insufficient for a conviction.

The case has been adjourned till to-morrow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

DEPUTATION OF MERV TURKOMANS TO RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, OCT. 16.

A deputation of Merv Turkomans, accompanied by nineteen chieftains, arrived at Askabad at the end of September, bringing a letter from Baba Khan to the Russian Government.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

LONDON, OCT. 17.

Rioting took place yesterday at Mallow and Limerick. At the latter place it was very serious, and the rioters had to be dispersed by the military, who were called out for the purpose.

Numerous indignation meetings have been prohibited.

The extreme Radicals in England denounce the arrest of Mr. Parnell and others.

Mr. Arthur O'Connor has evaded arrest, and has escaped to England.

Mr. Healy remains in England.

ARRIVAL OF HOMEWARD MAIL AT BRINDISI.

The Bombay mail of the 29th ultimo reached Brindisi on the 15th instant.

RECALL OF TURKISH COMMISSIONERS FROM EGYPT.

LONDON, OCT. 17.

The Turkish Commissioners lately sent by the Sultan to Egypt on a mission to the Khedive have been re-called, and will return to Constantinople next Thursday.

WRECK OF A STEAMER.

ADEN, OCT. 17.

The steamer Mathew Curtis ran ashore in a fog off Cape Guardafui on the 3rd of October. The captain and crew, who were saved, were picked up by the steamer Godavery, and conveyed to Seychelles. The Mathew Curtis is expected to become a total loss, no assistance being readily available.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, OCT. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Canara, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Agra, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this afternoon.

ADEN, OCT. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcot, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, OCT. 14.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton		70,000 bales.
" " Surats		5,000 "
" " Imports of Cotton		54,000 "
" " Surats		14,000 "
" Stock of Cotton		501,000 "
" " Surats		77,000 "
" " Cotton in London		45,000 "

LONDON, OCT. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed unchanged.

Surats quiet.	
Fair Dhollera	4 3-16
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101
4 " Rupee Paper	83½
4½ " "	90½
3 per cent. Consols for account	99
5 French Rentes	116¼
Bar Silver	52

Arrivals—Clan Fraser and Manzaleh.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, OCT. 17, 6-6 a. m.

Mail-steamer Mirzapore, from China, arrived.

GALLE, OCT. 17, 6-30 a. m.

Mail-steamer Cathay, from Australia, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 17.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect to Hongkong. *Via* Amoor, perfect to Amoy.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, OCTOBER 16.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 78·1 Farht.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17.

At 6 a.m.	74·7
" 10 a.m.	83·7
" 2 p.m.	85·0
" 4 p.m.	84·2

THE steamer Mathew Curtis, which Reuter informs us is ashore off Cape Guardafui, sailed from Calcutta on September 15th for Dundee with a cargo of jute. She is a vessel of 1,925 tons gross register, 180 horse power, and classed A 1 at Lloyds. She was built in 1878, and is owned by Messrs. Davies, Fry and Co., of Cardiff.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR left Poona on Saturday for Mahableshwur. He will stay on the hill till the 25th instant, and will then travel down to Bombay to meet and entertain Mr. Grant-Duff. The programme, as at present fixed, is understood to be that, after a stay of some three days in Bombay, their Excellencies will go to Gunneshkhind for a few days. Sir James Fergusson will set out on his tour in the Southern Mahratta Country probably about the 3rd November, and Mr. M. E. Grant-Duff will continue his journey to Madras.

GENERAL A. E. HARDINGE will leave Poona again probably next week, this time visiting Sind as far as Jacobabad. A Poona paper has "heard it said in connection with this tour that Lieutenant-General Hardinge expressed a desire to visit Quetta also, but that the Government of India has prevented His Excellency from so doing."

H. H. THE SIR DESAI OF SAWANTWARI, who lately arrived here from Poona, and who has taken up his residence in the Nepean Sea-road, is, we hear, about to leave for Baroda for the festivities in connection with the Dewali holidays. His Highness is accompanied by his tutor, Mr. C. F. G. Lester, the Assistant Political Superintendent in charge.

WE understand that several leading natives of Surat are about to start a new spinning and weaving mill in that town, with a capital of four lakhs of rupees. The mill will be styled "The Nabob of Baila Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company, Limited," the Chairman being the Nabob Mir Allum Khan Saheb. Out of the 1,600 shares of Rs. 250 each, more than 1,200 shares have been taken up in Surat, the rest being kept for Bombay people. Unlike most of our mills, this mill will have no commission agents, but in order to work it economically, a managing director will be appointed, who will be selected by the board of directors out of their number. He will be under the general control of the board, and his remuneration will be a commission of 2½ per cent. on the net profit of the company. It is also arranged not to pay fees to the directors for every meeting they attend, but a commission of 5 per cent. on the company's net profit will be allowed in lieu thereof for division amongst the directors.

A LOCAL paper learns that a report is ready for submission to Government on the estimates of a drainage scheme for the city of Poona.

SIR STEWART C. BAYLEY, the Resident of Hyderabad, is expected to return to the Residency on or about the 17th December next.

WE hear that the sales of paintings and articles of Oriental manufacture at the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition exceeds Rs. 12,000, against about five thousand rupees last year. His Excellency the Viceroy has been the largest purchaser.

A PRIVATE letter from Simla informs us that Government are likely to sanction a grant for the building of the much-talked-of Kursaal on the Ridge at that favoured sanitarium, and to give money also with a view to making Mushobra a suburb, to construct, carriage-road between that place and Simla.

THE North-West Provinces crop and weather report for the week ended the 12th instant states:—Fair rain fell in the eastern districts, but none elsewhere. More rain is needed, both for late kharif and for rabi sowings. Prices are rising slightly. Fever is generally prevalent. Cattle-disease continues in Kumaun, Gorakhpur, and Jhansi.

THE heavy work of the Foreign Office has rendered it necessary that Mr. Grant should resign his seat in the Legislative Council, which requires more time and attention than he can give. Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, Commissioner of the Nagpore division, succeeds Mr. Grant in the Legislative Council. The new member, it is stated, brings additional strength to those in favour of codification.

MR. ROBERTSON, Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is expected to take leave to England, if he does not altogether retire from the service, in February next. Mr. Smeaton will officiate for Mr. Robertson, at least till Sir Alfred Lyall assumes charge of the Government and makes other arrangements that may seem good to him.

MR. C. E. BUCK, Secretary in the Agricultural Department, will accompany the Viceroy to Burma.

MR. KITTS, C. S., has been appointed Judge of the Small Cause Court at Akola.

H. E. THE VICEROY during his cold-weather tour will hold levees at Delhi and Agra, and, it is believed, also at Ajmere and Benares. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Ripon and suite will be guests of the Commissioner of Delhi at Ludlow Castle, and the levee there will probably be held on the 3rd November, and that at Agra on the 9th of the same month.

UNDER the altered conditions of Army service, resulting from the operation of the new warrant, Government has ordered the discontinuance of bounty to soldiers who extend their service with the colours in India.

THE latest convert to cinchona, a Madras paper states, is Lord Abercrombie. His Lordship has been a resident at Ootacamund for some months, and he has just acquired a large interest in a cinchona estate on the Nilgiris, "in conjunction with some Madras and Bombay people."

THE results of the annual course of musketry in Bengal for 1880-81 show that the King's Dragoon Guards are first in order of merit of the British Cavalry; the second Battalion Royal Highlanders are first of the British Infantry; the 6th Bengal Cavalry rank first among the Native Cavalry; and the 40th N. I. first of the Native Infantry Regiments.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS, it appears, takes a lively interest in the attempt to introduce the benefits of European medicines into Indian zenanas, through the agency of lady doctors. The *Englishman* states that Miss Beeby, M.D., when in England some time since, was presented to Her Majesty at Windsor, and, in the course of the conversation which ensued, her Majesty put many questions to her regarding her experience in the zenanas of Lucknow and Panna, and not only said she would like it to be widely known how much she approved of and sympathised with every movement that would bring proper medical care to the zenana ladies of India, but asked Miss Beeby to write to her from time to time regarding its progress. Her Majesty showed at the same time much curiosity about the general life of Indian ladies.

A PETITION has been some time in circulation in Calcutta, and has been numerously signed, asking the Bengal Government to close the grog-shops of Calcutta from Saturday evening to Monday morning. The memorial acknowledges the improvement effected by the efforts of the police, but does not think the reform goes far enough, or can be relied upon as permanent. We do not know, remarks the *Statesman*, whether those who have charge of it are seeking support among sailors themselves, but we venture to suggest that a good array of certified names of A.B's. would add weight to the petition. It is proposed to deprive the sailor of what many regard as a privilege and an enjoyment, and any reluctance that Government might feel to take such a step would probably disappear before satisfactory evidence that a large number of the sailors themselves would look upon the deprivation as a blessing.

THE *Madras Mail* states that the following letter has been received by the Honourable W. Hudleston:—

TO THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to forward two copies of a circular regarding the Northbrook Indian Society and Club, which I trust will have your support. It is not desired to ask assistance from a large circle of subscribers, but rather to induce the classes whose interests it is the object of the Society more especially to serve to come forward and establish the Society and Club on a permanent basis. Copies of the circular have already been sent to the principal native chiefs and political agents, and I shall be glad if you are able to assist by bringing this appeal to the notice of others of the higher and wealthier classes within your range. I am, yours truly,

NORTHBROOK,
6, John-street, Bedford-row, London, Aug. 12, 1881.

THE Accountant-General of the North-West Provinces has issued the following circular to all heads of Departments in those provinces and Oudh, which is of importance to officers going on furlough in India:—"From cases which have recently come to my notice, there is reason to believe that it is not generally known to officers employed in these provinces that when an officer proceeds on leave from one place in India to another, the last-pay certificate which he obtains from the Treasury Officer by whom his pay has been disbursed is *not* sufficient to enable him to draw his allowances in another district while on leave. The rules require him to send the Treasury Officer's last-pay certificate to me, and to obtain from my office in lieu of it a certificate in Form C., Appendix A. of the Civil Leave Code (page 224), setting forth the period of leave granted, the monthly rate of absentee allowance, the place of payment, and other particulars. As personal inconvenience is sometimes caused to officers taking leave in India by delay in obtaining payment of their leave allowances, due to non-observance of these rules, I have the honour to request that you will draw the attention of gazetted officers subordinate to you to the provisions of Section 161 of the Civil Leave Code, 5th edition (page 207)."

WHY, asks the *Englishman*, should officers on military staff employ serving at the Presidency not be entitled to obtain gratis, like other officers, the authorized medicines prescribed by their medical attendants? The New Medical Regulations, para 76, says "medical attendance will include, excepting in the case of officers in military staff employ serving at the Presidency, who will provide themselves, the supply of the authorised medicines and appliances prescribed by the medical officer, in so far as these are available." These officers are granted medical attendance gratuitously, for para. 83 states that "military officers, chaplains, &c., are entitled, &c., at all times to gratuitous medical attendance for themselves and their families from the medical officer under whose charge they are placed;" the only exception apparently being for the families of military officers in civil employ, when gratuitous medical attendance is not sanctioned. That such a distinction as regards officers in military staff employ should be drawn does appear strange. The new regulations settle the much vexed question as regards the extent of medical attendance the family of an officer is entitled to. Under the old rules a doctor used to consider that he was not compelled to attend an offier's wife during her confinement, and if he did, he considered himself (there were certainly some exceptions) entitled to a fee. It is now clearly laid down in para. 81, which says: "medical officers will afford at all times aid to sick officers of the regiment to which they may be attached for duty, and to the families of such officers and to their wives in case of childbirth, if required so to do."

THE shortcomings of the Bengal police in the way of detection of crime are leading to an important reform, which cannot fail to be productive of good. In order to secure better detective results by the introduction of a superior class of investigating officers into selected districts, the Government of India has assented to a proposal of the local Government for the creation, as a tentative measure, of a new grade of sub-inspectors, on Rs. 30 per mensem, who will, as far as possible, take the place of the present head constables in making investigations. Hitherto, about two-thirds of the police cases reported have been left to the mismanagement of ignorant, ill-controlled head constables, whose pay averages from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per mensem, with small prospect of advancement, and whose only motive is a strongly developed instinct for hunting the eight-anna piece. From the redundance of their magnificent salaries these pampered officials are expected to subscribe to a pension fund, provide themselves with uniform, and maintain a horse; after which they are at liberty to devote the microscopic remainder to the support of themselves and their families. No wonder that frequent cases of sacrifice of duty to other considerations occur.

SPORTING.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

THE S. I. R. A. VOLUNTEER CONTEST.

THE following is the result of the shooting for the Southern India Rifle Association volunteer prizes, by the Simla Volunteers. The competition took place on the 20th and 23rd September. Volunteer Lenehan's 66 is a fine score. The remaining totals, with the exception of the same marksman's 60 on the first day, are very poor. Scores:—

FIRST ENTRY, SIMLA, 20TH SEPTEMBER.

	500 yards.	600 yards.	Grand Total.
Vol. Lenehan	4 4 5 5 5 5 3—31	2 5 5 5 5 3 4—29	60
Sergt. Bean	2 3 5 5 5 5 3—28	3 5 4 2 5 3 4—26	54
Corpl. Crowe	3 2 5 5 5 4—24	2 5 3 4 0 4 3—21	49
Vol. DaCosta	2 4 5 5 5 2—23	3 5 2 2 2 2—21	49
Corpl. Taunton	3 4 3 5 5 4 3—27	2 2 5 4 0 4 2—19	46
Vol. Godfrey	5 2 4 2 2 5 4—24	5 5 4 0 0 2—18	42
Capt. Leigh	5 2 5 2 2 5 3—24	2 2 2 2 3 3—17	42
Vol. Jackson	2 5 5 5 2 0—21	4 4 2 2 4 2 0—18	39
Vol. Cameron	2 3 0 0 0 0—5	0 4 3 3 2 2 3—17	22

SECOND ENTRY, 23RD SEPTEMBER.

Vol. Lenehan	5 5 4 5 3 5—32	5 5 5 5 4 5—34	66
Vol. Cooper	3 5 5 2 2 3 5—25	2 5 3 3 3 5—24	49
Capt. Leigh	2 5 3 4 3 4 5—26	3 3 4 2 2 0 4—23	49
Corpl. Taunton	3 3 0 5 5 3 3—22	3 3 3 3 2 2 3—19	41
Vol. Kelly	5 2 2 0 2 3 5—19	4 0 3 2 0 5 3—17	36
Corpl. McDermott	3 2 4 2 4 3 4—22	0 0 0 4 5 0	Retired
Sergt. Bean	3 3 3 3 5 5—26	2	do.
Vol. Mathews	5 3 3 3 5 2 5—26	2	do.
Vol. DaCosta	0 0 2 2 2 2—10	0	do.
Vol. Godfrey	0 0 0 0 0 0—0	0	do.

THIRD ENTRE, 23RD SEPTEMBER.

Corpl. McDermott	5 5 2 5 2 3—26	5 2 4 5 2 5—27	53
Capt. Leigh	5 5 1 5 3 0 4—26	3 4 2 4 4 3—24	50
Corpl. Taunton	3 5 4 4 2 k 2—20	0 2 Retired	
Capt. Francis	2 3 3 5 3 2 5—23	do.	

SHOOTING OF THE BENGAL ARMY.

THE following returns show the results of the annual course of musketry for the season 1880-81, of the British and Native armies serving in the Bengal Presidency. A notice in General Orders states:—In consideration of the liberal furlough that was granted to the Native Army at the conclusion of the Afghan war, and the consequent severity of duty at many stations, the Commander-in-Chief was pleased to leave the execution of the annual course to the discretion of Commandants. The instruction in British regiments, and in those Native regiments which were able to execute the course, was carefully and successfully carried out. The Commander-in-Chief notices the satisfactory training of recruits in the Native Army; notwithstanding the unusually large number instructed, the Figure of Merit maintains its high average of above 22 points over that fixed as the standard for recruits' individual firing, and reflects credit on the officers concerned. His Excellency expects that the first, or recruits' course of firing of the cavalry regiments will be completed during this season. Field firing has been regularly carried out wherever practicable; the extra allowance of ammunition sanctioned by Government will permit of the still further development of this useful exercise, and of the very careful instruction of native commissioned and non-commissioned officers in the control and direction of section fire, a subject of the highest importance. Firing at a moving target has become a part of the Native Infantry annual course. The name of the winner of the 1st or Army prize will be published hereafter.

Return showing the comparative proficiency of the several corps of British Cavalry and Infantry, stationed in the Bengal Presidency, that have practised so as to establish a Figure of Merit in the yearly course of Musketry instruction for the season 1880-81.

Corps in order of Merit.	Figure of Merit.	Best shot of Regiment. Rank and Name.	No. of points obtained in individual firing.
1st (King's) Dragoon Gds	45·41	S. Cooper.	92
13th Hussars	34·90	"	
10th "	34·59	Corpl. Parker, J.	80
6th Dragoon Guards	34·48	Sergt. West, C.	92
19th "	32·11	" Bell, T.	83
8th "	30·42	" Richard, C.	79
9th Lancers	..	..	..
Cavalry Totals.	35·61	Sergt. West, C. 6th Dragoon Gds.	92
2nd Bn. Royal Highlander.	125·88	L. Sergt. Mulhern, J.	183
1st " York & Lan'ster Rt.	119·71	Pte. Guy, C.	187
1st " Rifle Brigade	119·41	" Smith, J. T.	182
1st " Border Regiment.	118·81	" McGowan, D.	192
1st " Seaforth Highrlrs.	118·42	" Smith, (2) H.	191
1st " Suffolk Regiment.	117·94	" Webb, W.	185
2nd " N. Lan'shire Regt.	114·44	Cl. Maskell, F.	181
1st " Welding Regt.	113·69	Pte. Condon, J.	179
2nd " Cheshire Regt.	112·37	" Best, J.	184
4th " King's Rl. R. C.	111·83	Sergt. Wheatley.	179
2nd " E. Surrey Regt.	110·75	" C. Skellet.	183
2nd " Rl. W. Surrey Rt.	109·90	Pte. Colwell, W.	184
2nd " Norfolk Regt.	108·52	" Balls, J.	175
2nd " Dorsetshire Regt.	108·49	Cr. Sergt. Stevens, J.	172
1st " Leic'shire Regt.	106·04	" Brownlee, A.	169
1st " Rl. Irish Regt.	105·29	..	..
1st " S. Lan'shire Regt.	104·79	Cr. Sergt. Fox, F.	184
1st " K. O. Borderers	101·77	Sergt. Mullen, W.	173
1st " Dorsetshire Regt.	101·12	Pte. Crooke, A.	183
2nd " Liverpool Regt.	100·22	L. Sergt. Perry, J.	183
1st " Leinster Regt.	99·44	Pte. Pemble, F.	184
2nd " Scotch Rifles	98·75	L. Corpl. George, G.	174
1st " N. Yorkshire Regt.	97·81	Pte. Bott, J.	181
2nd " Rl. War'shire Rt.	97·71	Sergt. O'Dell, P.	171
2nd " W. Yorkshire Rt.	93·02	" Brown, J.	182
1st " S. Lan'shire Regt.	91·02	" Murrant, G.	173
1st " Durham L. Infy	90·67	Cr. Sergt. Saxon, T.	201
2nd " Northumb'landFusrs	88·97	" Fletcher, R.	183
1st " Connaught Rangers	87·35	Corpl. Lee, E.	169
1st " Rl. Welsh Fusrs.	79·04	L. Sergt. Andrews, J.	164
1st " Manchester Regt.	..	..	..
Infantry Totals.	104·12	Cr. Sergt. Saxon, J. 1st Bn. Durham L.I.	201

Return showing the comparative proficiency of the several Corps of Native Cavalry and Infantry, serving in the Bengal Presidency, who have practised so as to establish a figure of merit in the yearly course of musketry instruction for 1880-81:—

Corps.	Figure of Merit.	Best shot of regiment. Rank and Name.	N. of points
6th Ben. Cav.	57·86	Sowar Narain Sing.	97
15th "	46·24	..	..
4th "	43·15	Duffr. Ally Mohamed Khan	108
10th Ben. Lancers	40·88	..	..
7th Ben. Cavy.	40·68	Sowar Purtab Sing.	92
9th "	40·10	" Sikhawut Ally	81
Cavalry Totals	44·97	Duffr. Ally Mohamed Khan, 2nd B.C.	108
40th N.I.	100·64	Sepoy Hurnundum Sing	161
37th "	99·94	" Goor Shay (1st)	151
18th "	99·81	" Ram Lall	153
2nd Pun. Infy.	99·57	..	..
12th "	96·12	Sepoy Iman Ali	164
31th N. I.	95·79	" Sheik Deen Mahomed	145
12th "	92·36	" Surrubjeet Sing	161
1st Pun. Infy.	91·63	" Syud Ali	145
1st Sikh Infy.	90·55	..	..
7th N. I.	89·42	Sepoy Hurnam Sing	140
19th P. N. I.	87·81	" Chirag	153
36th N.I.	86·08	Naick Gunga Ram.	141
25th "	84·88	Sepoy Abad Khan	148
26th "	82·51	" Punchum (3rd)	148
6th Pun. Infy.	82·03	" Kalia	135
14th Sikhs	81·38	" Dewah Sing	138
42nd A. L. I.	80·95	..	..
3rd Pun. Infy.	79·42	..	..
3rd Gurkhas	78·42	..	..
35th Mad. N.I.	77·50	Naique Syed Mudin	136
4th Sikh Infy.	76·38	..	..
10th N. I.	73·73	..	..
33rd "	73·02	..	..
8th Mad. N. I.	71·28	Lc. Havr. Narrainsamy	139
43rd A. L. I.	70·77	Sepoy Gobind (1st).	137
44th Sylhet L. I.	66·21	..	..
Bhopal Battn.	65·12	Lce. Naick Thakurdin Tewary	124
13th Mad. N. I.	62·56	Naique Veeraglu.	140
Mhairwarra Bn.	62·53	Sepoy Bhada	122
Infantry Totals	82·24	Sepoy Abad Khan 2nd N. I.	166

DEESA RACES.

THE following is the prospectus of the Deesa Race Meeting for 1881:—

—Brigadier-General James, Colonel Roome, Captain Blaksley, Major West, Political Superintendent, Pahlunpore, Lieutenant-Colonel Stack, Captain Radcliffe, Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Stack, 3rd Q. O. Light Cavalry, Honorary Secretary.

1ST DAY, TUESDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

1st Race—For all Arab & C. B. ponies, 13-2 and under; 13-2 to carry 1st.; 2 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under. Arabs 7 lbs. extra. Half a mile. Added Rs. 75, entrance Rs. 10.

2nd Race—The Derby.—For all Arab weight for age raised 21 lbs. 1½ mile. Added Rs. 200, entrance Rs. 15 on 1st November, Rs. 25 on 10th November when the race will close with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 15 for each horse declared to start.

3rd Race—The Hacks—For all Arab and C. B. hacks 5 furlongs. Arabs 11 st., C. B.'s 12 st. The winner to be put up to auction for Rs. 400, any surplus to be divided between the 2nd horse and the fund. Added Rs. 100, entrance Rs. 10.

4th Race—The Liliputians—For all ponies 13 hands and under. 13 hands to carry 1st.; 2 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under. Half mile. Arabs 7 lbs. extra. Added Rs. 75, entrance Rs. 10.

2ND DAY, THURSDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

1st Race—The Radhunpore Purse—Rs. 400. Presented by H. H. The Nawab of Radhanpore. For all Arabs weight for age and inches raised 1st. 1 mile. Entrance and starting sweepstake as in Derby.

2nd Race—Dwarf Hurdles—For all ponies 13-2 and under. 13-2 to carry 11-7; 2 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under. Arabs 7 lbs and Walers 1st. extra; ½ mile over 5 hurdles. Added Rs. 75, entrance Rs. 10.

3rd Race—The Merchants' Purse—Presented by the merchants of Deesa. For all Arabs and C. B.'s weight for age and class raised 2st. one mile. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Entrance Rs. 15. To close on 10th November.

4th Race—The District Cup—Rs. 150. For country-bred horses, the property of native chiefs and landholders residing in the Pahlunpore superintendency and bred therein. Catch weights over 10 stone. Half a mile.

3RD DAY, SATURDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

1st Race—Free Handicap—For all Arabs & C. B's added Rs. 200, Entrance, winners Rs. 20; Losers, Rs. 10, one mile

2nd Race—Pony Handicap—For all ponies 13-2 and under. Added Rs. 75. Entrance, winners Rs. 10, losers, Rs. 5. Half a mile.

3rd Day—"The Chargers"—For all bona fide chargers 5 furlongs weight for age and class raised 21 lbs. Added Rs. 150. Entrance Rs. 10.

4th Race—The Polo Stakes—For all polo ponies ½ mile heats without dismounting. 13-2 to carry 12st 7; 2 lbs allowed for every ½ inch under. Added Rs. 50, entrance Rs. 5.

5th Race—Steeplechase—For all horses, weight for age and class raised 21 lbs. Added Rs. 200, entrance Rs. 20. About 2 miles.

1. W. I. T. C. and Eng. G. N. Steeplechase Rules, except where otherwise specified.

2. The Stewards' decision will be final on points of fact, and no other facts, but may submit a case to the W. I. T. C.

3. Horses will be aged and measured at 8 a. m. on Saturday, the 12th, and at 4 p.m. on Monday, 14th. Certificates of age and height which are in the opinion of the stewards will be accepted.

4. Where not otherwise stated entries to be made in writing by noon the day before the race. Starting declarations to be made in writing at the lotteries the evening before the race by 9 p.m.

5. When not otherwise specified the following penalties and allowances will be made. Maidens allowed 3 lbs. of the day 7 lbs. Previous winners once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra. Mares and goldings, allowed 3 lbs.

6. G. I. C. and naval officers allowed 5 lbs when riding against European professionals.

7. Three horses in bona fide separate interests to run, or half the added money will be withheld. 25 per cent will be given for a W. O.

8. A subscription of Rs. 20 gives right of entering for all races and admittance to the stand.

9. The stewards reserve to themselves the right of raising the weights for any of the events if it appear to them that sufficient riders at the published weights are not forthcoming.

10. In the event of any race not filling, the stewards have the power of making another.

11. 5 per cent for the fund will be deducted from the total of each lottery or Part Mutual Account.

12. A course fee of Rs. 5 will be charged for each horse trained or cantered on the course.

13. A rateable deduction will be made from the added-money in case of a deficiency of funds.

14. Owners allowed to claim half their stable or horse in one lottery, but only a quarter in any subsequent lottery on the same event.

15. All objections must be made in writing to the honorary secretary before the race, if possible, and must be accompanied by Rs. 25, to be forfeited if the objection be considered frivolous by the stewards.

16. All telegrams must be verified by letter.

17. All communications to be addressed to the undersigned at Deesa.

The Deesa Race-course is one mile and a half and thirty yards.

C. E. STACK, Lieut.-Col.,
3rd Q. O. Light Cavalry, Honorary Secretary.
Deesa, 5th October, 1881.

THE LATE COLONEL OSBORNE.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Sihor (Central India), says:—"It would be impossible for me adequately to describe the profound sorrow which the intelligence of Colonel Willoughby Osborne's death has produced here. I could not have been more painfully affected, if I had heard of the death of a near relative. Many of his numerous native friends and admirers say that when they saw him last, about two years ago, he was in perfect health and vigour; and when they are told that it is but too true that he has passed away, they are all wont to remark, 'What a great *Amir* he was!' I am sure the grief which I feel for one who was a noble specimen of a gallant officer and an Englishman is shared by all who had the honour of his friendship or acquaintance. Speaking to a friend this morning on the subject, after exchanging expressions of sorrow, he remarked that if ever he owed any man a debt of gratitude it was to Colonel Osborne. It is a common saying among those who were not intimately acquainted with Colonel Osborne that if any one wished to afford him pleasure he had only to ask Colonel Osborne a favour, for it always pleased him to be in a position to do one a good turn; in fact, he seemed to seek for opportunities to oblige and successfully managed to find great or small. His hospitality was unbounded, and the poor of all castes and creeds had a sympathising, generous friend in him; never did a European in need go away from his door without pecuniary aid. If, in the midst of pressing work, he was told that some one had come for help, without waiting to inquire or see the supplicant, he would put down on a slip of paper the sum which was to be paid. In an unostentatious way his acts of charity were done.

Colonel Osborne distinguished himself during the memorable events of the Mutiny of 1857. For gallantry in the field (where he was more than once wounded), and distinguished services, he was made a C. B. and Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy when only a subaltern. He was a man of extraordinary energy and versatile talents. Hard work was his delight. He was a most popular political officer; just the kind of man to inspire the respect and command the admiration of native chiefs and every one he came in contact with, either in his official capacity or otherwise.

An independent and liberal-minded man, he was revered and esteemed by the chiefs, who believed that he had their welfare and the prosperity of their States at heart. The fruits of his labours in Bhopal can now be seen in the shape of charitable hospitals and dispensaries, works of public utility, schools, the handsome little church which he built at Sihor, and the Bhopal water-works, at present under the superintendence of Mr. Cooke.

His saltem accumulum donis, et fungar inane Munere!

DR. TANNER OUT-FASTED BY A NATIVE BAIRAGI.

A RELIGIOUS mendicant of the Jain caste is reported to have just completed a ninety-one days' fast at Pahlanpur. An eye-witness describes in a Surat paper the appearance of the man on the last day of the penance. The "saint," says the writer, underwent a fast of 86 days last year, and has been more or less accustomed to this form of infliction. When seen on the ninety-first day of the recent fast, his abdomen had so much subsided as to form the shape of a pit; the veins were much swollen, and he seemed to speak only with great effort. He was seated on a blanket in a corner, and had with him a cup of water of curdled milk, which he sometimes drank. He seemed, however, to be capable of physical exertion, and up to the last day procured the curdled milk-water for himself. He was all along engrossed in prayer, and held no communication with other men, except on religious topics. The man has spent his life in strict asceticism, and has denied himself all kinds of luxury, save what might be got from the milk-water, bread, and yellow rice. His bedding consists of an ordinary blanket, and nothing more. Many Jains undergo penances in the shape of fasts and other self-inflictions, but it is said that this man's efforts in this direction are unapproached by even his most devoted co-religionists, and he has drawn to himself a large following of Shrawaks. He accepts, however, no presents and no fees.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, native performance, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 16th:—Oorun (s), from Cutch; Manilla (s), Genoa. Yesterday:—Daphne (s), Hongkong; Knight of St Patrick (s), and St. Helena (s), Cardiff; Euphrates (s), Kurrachee.

FOR KERBELLA.—The embalmed remains of two Mahomedan females were brought to Bombay on Sunday last from Hyderabad *en route* to Kerbella.

HARBOUR ACCIDENT.—Shaik Esmail, a kalassee on board of a prow, sustained a

remained till he again went home on furlough in March, 1879. Mr. Magrath was a rising officer, and one whose loss is to be regretted.—*Englishman.*

RIVAL MOULVIE AND GURU.

THE excitement caused among the masses in this city by the unexpected appearance of a stranger in it, professing to be possessed of supernatural power enabling him to cure all diseases by means of a quantity of river water to be drunk by the sufferers, and which has kept the mob of the city in commotion during the last fortnight, had not yet even partially subsided, when it was increased by the appearance on the stage of another individual, known in Calcutta for some time past as a man endowed with genius and capacities of an extraordinary and superhuman character. The visit of the latter to the Commissioner of Police on Wednesday last, we have already mentioned. The object of the visit, which perhaps is not generally known, will be pretty clearly perceived from the following copy of the petition presented to the Commissioner of Police :—

Calcutta, 11th October, 1881.

To The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

The humble petition of Swami Brahmananda Saraswati Sankaraciari Jagatguru.

"SHEWETH, That your petitioner, being by profession jagatguru, is generally looked up to as the sole protector of the Hindoo religion, and as such is bound in duty to see that that religion is preserved intact.

2. That obedient to the call of this duty, he approaches you with this petition, setting forth certain events which have of late been and are even now occurring every day, which he considers to be indirect encroachments upon the Hindoo religion.

3. That your worship's petitioner has come to learn that a certain Mahomedan Moulvie Moulava (son of Karamut Ali) of Jounpore, is now on a visit to this city, inside converts of the Hindoos, and that this his intention he is carrying out by certain means which to your petitioner appear to be extremely foul.

4. That the unlettered masses of this vast city are deluded into the belief that great sanctity is attached to his personality, and that a vessel of water containing a quantity of *jeera* (a kind of spice) when blown over by him, becomes an infallible remedy for all sort of diseases, however dangerous.

5. That your petitioner is informed, and which information he entirely believes, that this process of blowing over is accompanied by certain incantations peculiar to the Moslems, and your petitioner makes no hesitation to affirm that a person drinking this water unconsciously becomes a Mahomedan.

6. That your petitioner is convinced that whatever people may say to be the profession of this Moulvie, his ultimate object, is not anything political, is certainly to make converts by these underhand means.

7. That your petitioner further states that the educated members of the Hindoo community may well take care of themselves and their religion, but he cannot say the same thing of the untutored mass who are likely to be led away by a designing person, and that this contingency can only be prevented by Government allowing the Moulvie to have dealings with his co-religionists only.

8. That your petitioner submits that if the Moulvie is really possessed of any supernatural power which he feigns, he may be asked to cross the river with wooden sandals, or he may be required to fly in the air, or to drink a quantity of molten lead, or in the event of his not undertaking to perform any of these feats, he may be asked to cure a blind man and a leper, that the public, the uneducated portion of the Hindoo society especially, may be able to see through the veil, and to judge of the truth or falsity of his pretensions.

For these reasons your petitioner humbly prays that an order to this effect be issued under your seal; and your petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

We are told that Swami Brahmananada Saraswati Shankaracharl is himself prepared to undertake the performance of the miracles he would have his antagonist exhibit before the public.—*Statesman.*

ON a pressing invitation from the police authorities which he saw no means of refusing, the now notorious Moulvie yesterday shifted to Sibpur across the water, in search of fresh fields for operation. The Howrah authorities declined the pleasure of his society, so he re-crossed, and has now taken up his position at Nimak Mahal Ghat. That he is likely to have even greater crowds round him than have hitherto assembled is not unlikely, seeing that some thousands of pamphlets are being sold all over the town, setting forth the Moulvie's unsullied history in verse. Another pamphlet proclaiming the position of the Hindu Saint, the "Pundit," is also in circulation.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

A MODEL DIRECTOR FOR A PUBLIC COMPANY.—The receipt of Rs. 2,500 per mensem as Accountant General of Madras, is in itself a proof that the recipient is a first class man of business, competent for employment to "direct" any commercial enterprise. This is the purport of some remarks that were made by Mr. R. W. Lodwick, Bo. C. S., Retired, late Accountant General, Madras, at a meeting of the Chanbrian Lead Mining Company in London on the 15th ultimo. A proposal was made that Mr. Thomas Adams, of the "House of the Ant and Bee," Whalley Range, Manchester, be elected a director. Mr. Lodwick thereupon said :—"On such a matter as the election of directors it is very important that everybody should know who the new directors are. Mr. Adams is well known to every one of you as a practical man and an engineer, and therefore no better man could be selected. I cannot claim to have any special knowledge of mining though I have visited mines; but I have long been a financial officer of the Government of India, Accountant-General to the Governor of Madras, and subsequently governing director of the Bank of Madras. That was a position of great responsibility, with a salary of £5,000 a year, and I must have known something of business. If you know of any better man, pray elect him. I am prepared to work gratuitously until the company get 5 per cent. At the same time I think it fair that when we take long journeys to the mine our actual travelling expenses should be paid." The meeting seems to have been fairly overcome by Mr. Lodwick's arguments, and he was promptly elected a director in conjunction with Mr. Adams.—*Madras Mail.*

NATIVE MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.—The Mahomedan community of Tellicherry look forward with anxious interest to the termination of a singular trial now going on before the Sessions Court there. It is one of those baneful child-marriages so very common in India, a little girl of that community belonging to the locally well-known family of "Kayee," was united to one of her cousins during the life-time of her father, who was one of the brightest stars among the Mahomedan porpulation of Malabar. After the death of the father the girl, with her mother and brothers, had to move to a house given to them, as the whole of the father's property went to one of his nephews according to the custom of some of the Mahomedans of North Malabar, who follow the Marumakkatayam or Nepotistic law of succession. Time passed on, and when the girl had attained her womanhood, she began to murmur against the alliance contracted when she could have no voice in the matter, and looked coldly upon her wedded lord; and when the young man had the misfortune to be her husband, understanding the state of affairs, made his visits rare until at last they became "few and far between." The wife viewed this coldness on the part of her husband with secret satisfaction, and subsequently so far prevailed upon her brothers and other relatives that a "Kadi" or priest was at length found to validate the divorce which had already been accomplished all but in name. A marriage was afterwards solemnized between her and a cousin of her former lord. The injured husband was driven at last to file a suit in the court of the Sub-Collector to save himself from the sneers and taunts of his friends, who considered the divorce a great disgrace, as such a separation was a novelty to them. The case was, after the usual preliminary investigation, committed to the Sessions, and both parties being rich, have secured the services of gentlemen of the long robe to fight their battles. We need hardly say that the married portion are especially on the side of the injured husband for obvious reasons.—*Western Star.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

PROMOTIONS.—The following promotions have been made in the amalgamated Engineer Establishment of the Punjab, P. W. D., with effect from 1st July, 1881, consequent on the retirement of Captain W. Broadfoot, R.E. :—Executive Engineers, Captain J. W. Ottley, R. E., from 2nd to 1st grade. Captain J. F. J. Miller, S. C., from 3rd to 2nd grade; and Mr. J. Dempster, from 4th to 3rd Grade; Assistant Engineers Mr. W. P. Brodie to Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Mr. H. E. S. Abbott, R.E., from 2nd to 1st grade.

THE SIMLA JEWEL CASE.

SIMLA, 11th Oct.

On the opening of the Court to-day, the examination of Mr. Jacob was continued :—

I left Simla for Delhi on the 5th December. Mrs. Tytler joined me at Umballa, and we arrived at Delhi together. I was going to England with her. In November, she got a letter from her daughter, Mrs. Thompson, telling her about the rings she sent home on her own account; the letter said that only a Jew, or a jeweller, could deal with the London shoppeople, for her husband had been to numberless shops, and all told him the same. I said this was natural, and that the tradespeople tried to get the things as cheaply as possible. She said :—" If you were to go to London, you could shoot three birds with one stone; you would become a naturalized British subject. I would introduce you to good society, present you at Court, and when once you have been to St. James's Palace, you can go to any Court in Europe." She knew that this was an ambition of mine. The third point was, that I could sell the jewels for her. I reflected for a minute, and saw I should be a fool not to accept; so accepted the offer to go to London for three months. I had up to that time no conversation with General Hamilton about going home. Mrs. Tytler then tried to get more money to buy jewels with. General Hamilton was at Delhi when we arrived. I was not aware of this. He did not ask me to purchase any jewels for him while at Delhi. He received a telegram from England, and brought it and showed it to me, saying, "The jewels are unsaleable, and I don't know what to do; I am in a fix." I said "Give me the property; I will give you the money with 20 per cent. profit." He said, "How can you do it?" I said, "You can see how high the market is; even if I sell them at Delhi, I can make 15 per cent. profit over and above what I pay you." Emeralds had gone up to Rs. 180 ratti. General Hamilton had himself selected one, which he intended to buy at that price. General Hamilton said he would rather stick to the gems. After General Hamilton left my room, Mrs. Tytler came and spoke about the telegram, and I repeated my offer. In the evening she said that in consideration of the anxiety he and his wife had suffered, the General did not wish to sell at so small a profit, meanwhile he had discovered my intention of going to Europe from Mrs. Tytler. After that he left Delhi, and I did not see him there again. A few days after he left, I got a letter asking if I would sell his Simla purchases in Europe, and what commission I would take (Letter dated 17th December read, offering 5 per cent. of the profit on the talwar, rings, and turquoises) I first replied very angrily, saying that I never took commission from anybody, but that if I went home I would sell them for him with pleasure. He replied he was sorry for having offended me. (Letter read, dated 22nd December, in which the plaintiff asked advice as to what he should buy for the London market, and enquiring name of the London broker.) That shows he did not know I was going to London, or why did he ask the name of the London broker. This was the first time he had asked what he should buy for the London market. I replied to that letter, saying that I could not make any recommendation unless I went and saw the market myself. I also advised him not to trust Amir Hassan with money to buy jewels, because he charged the General at Rs. 80 per ratti, for an emerald bought at Rs. 60 per ratti. He thanked me for my advice. (Read letter of 28th December from plaintiff asking if the defendant would buy jewels for him out of money obtained on loan from his brother on condition of Mr. Jacob being allowed a third part of the profits realized in London.) I replied to that letter, saying "I don't want commission; I will buy the jewels, and if you are inclined to give commission, give it to Mrs. Tytler." Early in January I got a cheque for Rs. 6,000 from the plaintiff; and cashed it on the 5th. I had to pay Rs. 7 or Rs. 8 exchange to the Bank. He asked me to tell him approximately what profit he would be realized on the jewelery, and I said I could not say. I began to purchase on the 7th of January, and every two or three days sent him a memo of account. (Produced list of purchases kept up by him at Delhi). There are entries on it in General Hamilton's own handwriting. The items scored out are those which have been sold. At the same time I was purchasing for Mrs. Tytler, and kept up a list on her account also. Altogether I was about four months at Delhi. General Hamilton sent me a further sum of Rs. 4,000. (Letter read). I went on purchasing for him, until after having bought Rs. 8,500 worth, when he wrote and asked me to pay the balance, Rs. 1,500, into the bank. I never told General Hamilton anything as to what the jewels would fetch in London. I remember selling an emerald head to General Hamilton at Simla. He gave it to Amir Hassan to cut. I saw it at Delhi, and found it had not been cut properly. I told him he had ruined the stone. He said "For God's sake don't get me into trouble." I wrote and informed the General, and he sent me an authority to take away the stones. General Hamilton was at the time speculating in ginger, through Amir Hassan, and the latter, on receiving the order to give up the stones, returned the ginger. (Read letter authorizing Mr. Jacob to take the emeralds and try and sell them). I gave the letter to Amir Hassan. The two pieces I produced in court. The General has never asked me to give him the two pieces since. The talwar, at the same time, was with Amir Hassan. On General Hamilton's instructions I obtained it and tried to sell it. Before going to Delhi, I sold an emerald to Mrs. Tytler for Rs. 3,000. When I went to Delhi I got a letter from Mr. Jellicoe, saying the Calcutta market was very high for emeralds, that he had a good one in Jeypore, and if I had any really good emeralds I should send them. I showed the letter to Mrs. Tytler and wrote to Mr. Jellicoe, saying that I knew of a fine emerald; the owner was going to Europe, but I would send it, if he promised to send the money, or the stone, by the 20th of December. He telegraphed that I should have either one or the other in good time, and I sent him the emerald and charged him Rs. 4,500; he kept it till 18th of January without saying a word about it. Mrs. Tytler was very anxious, and I began to hurry Mr. Jellicoe; she also wrote to him that I was in a fix, and requested him to send the money or the emerald, as the owner was leaving for Europe. He suspected that the stone was hers. One day I got the emerald back, and a letter saying he had sold it to a Raja for Rs. 6,500, but Hamilton and Co. undervalued it, and the Raja refused to take it, so he returned it. When Mrs. Tytler saw the letter, she burst out crying at the loss and waste of time. I told her that I had sent the emerald, and was responsible for Rs. 4,500, and that I would sue Mr. Jellicoe. She said :— "I would rather lose all the emeralds than let my name appear in court as a speculator in jewels." I told her to consider the emerald no longer hers; and then I sued Mr. Jellicoe. On the 26th of March I got a decree against him in the court at Delhi. Mr. Jellicoe, thereupon sued the Rajah; he won the case in August, and I got the money in October. While these cases were undecided, Mrs. Tytler went home. Before she left we settled up accounts; she owed me, by a promissory note, Rs. 3,200. After she left Delhi I paid some money on her account, and she bought coins of me to the value of Rs. 1,700. I had also paid Rs.112 to a pleader, which I charged to her. Then I asked her to give me a receipt for Rs. 4,500, the price of the emerald. She at first demurred to mentioning the emerald in the receipt, but subsequently she did so, dating it from the date of my becoming responsible for the emerald. There were two reasons for my not going to England with Mrs. Tytler; first, the emerald case; second, I found that Mrs. Tytler and General Hamilton were making a tool of me, for while he was promising to introduce me to his wife, he was writing to Mrs. Tytler not to do so. She showed me the letter to prove that her friendship for me was greater than his. That was his part. One day I had bought for her a large number of turquoises from a Kabuli; we were living in the same hotel, dining every day at the same table; and I remarked "*what good luck you have to-day to get the turquoises so cheap, and do the broker out of the brokerage:*" I having bought them without the intervention of the broker for Rs. 1,300. She laid down her knife and fork, and went to her room. After dinner she came to my room in tears and said, "You saw the gentleman sitting at the head of the table, he knew my husband when he was alive, and knows both my daughters are married to officers, therefore you disgrace me by mentioning that I am trading." I apologised, and she went to her rooms. I saw that I was going to be made *bullapup* in London; that I was to do all the work, and they get all the profit, and not introduce me to society at all. Before Mrs. Tytler left in July, I wrote several letters saying I could not go to London. When I said I could not go, the General begged me to sell the things in India, and I accordingly did so from time to time, until he became offensive, when I took no more bother about them. When he was leaving for England, he did not ask me to send him the unsold jewels. Until this suit was filed, the General has not asked me to give up the jewels. Mr. Hearn, the pleader, wrote to me for Rs. 40,000. Mrs. Tytler, on her return from England, brought me some rings and turquoises; she did not say that any of them belonged to General Hamilton. I met her after that, during Durbar week, at Lahore, and then she told me three of the rings belonged to General Hamilton and she was going to send them to him. I asked for a receipt for them and she initialled the list produced. She looked them all in my presence, and they were registered and sent off. The rest of the things she asked me to make over to the Delhi and London Bank, and she pledged them. None of the things in the list except the turquoises are now with me, and with the exception of the things lodged in court and the emerald chip, worth about a pice. I have none of General Hamilton's things. Before 1880, I had never sent anything home for sale. I had no knowledge of the whereabouts of my relatives until I discovered that I had a brother in London, who was a Roman Catholic Bishop. Since then I have sent home things to him for sale, and they have been sold at a profit. I bought a pair of grey pearls for Rs. 60 for plaintiff and sold them to an officer for Rs. 80, who again sold them for Rs. 125; and they were finally sold for £36 in England. On the jewels, excluding the sword I sold to General Hamilton at Simla, I have made a profit of about 10 per cent. at an average—I deal largely in curiosities. On my jewellery profits I could not keep my dogs. I have 40 dogs. During the winter I travel all over the country, picking up curios, and sell to American, French, and German gentlemen, rarely to Englishmen.

Cross-examined by Mr. Spitta.—I deal in gems and jewels, and possess a thorough knowledge of their value in the Indian market, but no knowledge of their value in the London market. I have been in the country 16 years. I commenced to work with Charles Nephews as a workman in the shop when I first came out. (Valuation statement produced). The six rings and solitaires were all sold to General Hamilton, except one ring which belonged to Mrs. Tytler. They were sold a week before this document was drawn up. Previous to his buying them, I had heard him say he intended trying to send jewels home to save exchange. I valued the articles simply upon information gathered from the two books by Emmanuel and Streeter; it took about two hours to make the valuation. I did believe that £493 would be realised; it ought to have been, according to the books. At that time I kept no books of account. I was paid for the things. I only commenced to keep books of account in 1879. I don't remember what the next purchase made by General Hamilton was. After the first valuation statement, I valued nothing. The General sent for the books and made his own valuations. I can't swear that I did not value the turquoises and other things bought from me at Simla. I knew he was buying the rings and turquoises for the English market. I believed that the turquoises ought to have fetched £2 a-piece all round, unless the book was incorrect. I could not send them home myself because I had no one in England to trust. I first saw the talwar in Simla, at the Diwan of Jamu's house. I did not then examine it. Afterwards, when brought to me for sale, I had a good opportunity of examining it. I thought it was a rare thing and worth about Rs. 6,000. I never told General Hamilton it was worth Rs. 10,000. I said it might have been sold for Rs. 10,000 and am myself willing to give Rs. 10,000 for another like it. I told him that Skinner said it had cost Rs. 12,000 forty years ago. I never mentioned to any one that it had been sent to the Paris exhibition. I knew it belonged to David Colyear. I only wrote one letter to Mr. Colyear offering Rs. 1,000 for it. I offered Rs. 1,800 verbally through his servant. I will not swear that I did not write to David Colyear saying that the gentleman who wanted it would not pay more than Rs. 2,000 for it. I never mentioned the owner of the sword to General Hamilton, or said that the owner wanted Rs. 3,000 for it. The cheque will show the date on which General Hamilton paid me for the sword. It was one day before General Hamilton bought the sword that I bought it from Mr. Colyear. I have no account book to prove this. The receipt which I sent to Mr. Colyear, as you have heard, was only meant as a draft. It never struck me as strange that no money was stated, and I would not post it to date myself after the receipt was signed. I purposely drafted the receipt, so that there might be no doubt as to what the Rs. 2,000 was for. I paid the Rs. 2,000 to the servant. I will swear that I did not mention the sword to the plaintiff until it was mine. It is true that at first I valued it at Rs. 6,000, and after taking it to pieces at Rs. 7,200 and yet I sold it for Rs. 3,000, because I was content to make a profit of a thousand rupees in a single day. Mrs. Tytler told the plaintiff the price was Rs. 3,000; had she not done so, I should have asked Rs. 6,000. I am ready now to give Rs. 4,000 for the sword; I do not say I could another like it could be procured anywhere for 4 rupees was paid by me to the man who repaired the scabbard, and the gold and emerald I had set in it cost Rs. 13 or Rs. 14. When the plaintiff paid for the sword, the repairs had been executed, and Rs. 20 was added to the cheque. It was when Mrs. Tytler was with me at Rampore that the Nawab offered Rs. 5,000 in January, 1879. She was not in the room. The second time I went, Mrs. Tytler was in Simla. She only went once with me to Rampore. (Read letter of 19th March, containing account of visit to Rampore) This letter must be half-fiction. On the 19th March Mrs. Tytler was in Simla, not in Delhi at all, and what she says about Rampore must have been written as a consolation to General Hamilton. It is not true. We came back to Delhi together from Rampore. I do not remember the date. We were there ten or twelve days. Rs. 5,000 was actually offered by the Nawab for the talwar. On the second visit to Rampore Rs. 6,000 was the price agreed upon by the Nawab, but, owing to a dispute about a pair of diamond armlets, the bargain fell through. When I was selling the armlets the Nawab asked how many rattis of diamonds they contained; I said 30 or 32 in the pair. His jeweller said there were not so many; and I said give them back to me if is not so. The Nawab had one broken to test my statement, and there only turned out to be 12 instead of 16 rattis. I asked him to test the other, but he refused, and returned everything to us. I have seen the turquoises, and consider they have faded since General Hamilton purchased them. If the war in Afghanistan continues and trade is stopped with that country, they will still realize their price. I consider that the fact of the turquoises bought by General Hamilton in Delhi having sold in London for what they cost, is that they having been carefully packed in the plaintiff's portmanteau, and not exposed, as would be an ordinary parcel sent through the post. I sold an emerald bead to General Hamilton. I do not remember saying it would be worth so many £ a carat when cut. I do not remember saying it would be worth £95 in London. I advised plaintiff to have the bead cut. I showed General Hamilton at Delhi a letter from Mr. Oliver, which I now produce. It merely speaks of my honest way of dealing, and says nothing whatever about profits on things sent to London. General Hamilton must have been dreaming when he said it did. I did tell the plaintiff at Simla of the large profit I had made out of the Marquis of Sligo. I had a silver Bull, for which I gave Rs. 600. I refused to sell it, but he took it away by force, and subsequently Sir Alfred Lyall sent me a cheque for Rs. 2,600, which the Marquis, who had left Simla, had left for me. I don't recollect why I told this to plaintiff; it was not to induce him to buy. He was buying jewels not curiosities. I remember Mrs. Tytler telling me, about the 25th of November, before we left to Delhi, of her alarm at not being able to sell the jewels. Mrs. Tytler did not give me the trouble of telling the General; she told him herself. I warned him not to buy jewels at Delhi, until he knew something about the London market. Before I left Simla, General Hamilton did not ask my advice about borrowing money from his brother. I will swear that in Simla I did not advise plaintiff to borrow money to buy jewels as a speculation. I never told him I would go to Lucknow, Benares, etc. Mrs. Tytler must have told him. I did not tell him that he would make a clear profit of 50 per cent. on the Delhi purchases. The plaintiff did not enter into the Delhi transactions under any assurance of mine that he would make a profit. In 1877 I told Mrs. Tytler, when the firm of jewellers failed in Delhi, that, under such circumstances, she ought to make 50 per cent. profit. When General Hamilton showed me the telegram from England, said the jewellers were cheating his wife. If an officer came to me to sell jewellery, I would try to get it for nothing if I could. I did not say "When I got home, I will sell them, and teach them what they are worth," or words to that effect. I said I would buy them at 20 per cent. over what plaintiff had given. (Read letter from defendant to plaintiff, saying the London jewellers would not give such jewels for double the cost.)

I submitted an account of what I resold for General Hamilton to him. The stamped receipt for the total amount has been filled. The different items are not mentioned in the receipt he gave me; but I can name them. I remember selling some gems to General Crawford Chamberlain. He came to me like a man, and asked me if he could sell them in London. I said if he could not sell them I would give him 10 per cent. premium. The London market opens in May. General Chamberlain stayed in Egypt till September, and then went to London. *I sell them to the walls.* He told me he would sell the jewels to his friends, and not to jewellers, or I would never have given a guarantee. (The court objected to this matter being further gone into.)

To Mr. Rattigan.—The miscellaneous articles of jewellery which General Hamilton bought from me, were for his wife. I never valued them. Why should I have valued them for the English market when they were wanted for his wife? When Mrs. Tytler and I first left Rampore, we came to Delhi. She then went to other places alone.

To the Court.—The first rings I sold to General Hamilton were my own property. They were never Mrs. Tytler's. I have sold things of Mrs. Tytler's to General Hamilton. The nine chart bracelets which I sold him were hers, but nothing else. I have frequently sold jewellery to the Nawab of Rampore, and have been consulted by him.—I signed myself "Jeweller to Nawab of Rampore," on the valuation paper, at the plaintiff's suggestion.

Bhagal Ram, the servant of Mr. David Colyear, was next called, and examined in connection with the incident of the sale of the sword; and this concluded the case for the defence.

The learned counsel then addressed the court at considerable length, and the case terminated about 7 p.m.

Judgment will be given in the course of a fortnight or so.

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